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TWO RESERVATIONS ON TREATY VOTED DOWN IN SENATE

Indications That Document Will Not Be Rejected—President Wilson Says He Will Pocket It Under Certain Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Monday brought several significant developments in the battle over the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant, which has now reached its final stage in the United States Senate. What will happen no one dared to forecast with any claim to accuracy or special foreknowledge. The straws in the air, however, clearly indicated that a body of opinion is forming which will prevent the rejection of the Treaty. The outstanding incidents of the day were:

President Wilson, in a conference with Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration leader in the Senate, condemned the Lodge program of reservations and thus doomed the majority resolution embodying these to defeat. The President declared he would pocket the Treaty rather than deposit its ratification if it contained some of the reservations sponsored by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The triumphant march of the Lodge machine was brought to a sudden halt when the remaining two of the committee's reservations were defeated by substantial majorities swelled by defections from the opposition. The most important of the reservations voted down was that eliminating from the purview of the League of Nations all questions affecting the national honor and the vital interests of the United States.

There were clear intimations from different senators that in the event, now almost certain, of a Lodge ratifying resolution being voted down, the moderate Republicans would no longer feel pledged to accept only the Lodge program in its entirety, but would be free to form a new alignment based on some form of compromise which would result in the ratification of the Treaty. It was indicated, in fact, that there is no danger of the Treaty being killed on a roll-call for reconsideration.

Conference With President

In the conference between the President and Mr. Hitchcock, the President did not make it entirely clear to what extent he was prepared to make concessions to the reservation forces; or, if he did, the Nebraska Senator was unwilling to quote him. He definitely stated, however, that he would not accept the preamble which the Senate adopted as the first reservation.

"President Wilson will pocket the Treaty if the program of reservations is adopted," said Senator Hitchcock. "He considers that to be a repudiation and nullification of the Treaty. The President did not say that all the Lodge reservations are unacceptable."

"Did he say which of the reservations he would be willing to accept?"

"I know the President's ideas on that subject, but I do not feel free to quote him," said Senator Hitchcock. "The one he considers as killing the Treaty without any action from him is the first reservation, requiring three of the four principal allied powers to consent to the reservations adopted by specific formal action. He regards that reservation as bad as an amendment."

"How about Article X?"

"That is very objectionable," said the Senator.

"Are your statements with reference to these reservations a reflection of the President's ideas?"

"I do not want to quote him at this time," was Senator Hitchcock's answer.

Deadlock May Mean Compromise

Senator Hitchcock was asked what action would be taken if the Lodge resolution of ratification commanded the two-thirds vote necessary to adopt it.

"I think the President would like to have the Treaty defeated in the Senate rather than to assume all responsibility for its rejection," said Senator Hitchcock, "and I told him that would be the probable outcome. I am satisfied that the President will withdraw the Treaty after the Lodge resolution of ratification is defeated, unless the deadlock promises a means of compromise. He could then send the Treaty back in the next session of Congress or later."

"Did you discuss any means of ending the war with Germany if the present Treaty is rejected?"

"We did not. We did not consider the possibility of passing a joint or concurrent resolution."

Senator Hitchcock stated "no definite conclusion has been reached by the Democrats for rejection of the Treaty."

"Do you expect to have a meeting before the Lodge reservation program comes to a vote?" he was asked.

"I expect," said Senator Hitchcock, "to get the Democratic friends of the Treaty together before that time. I do not expect to invite the mild reservationists until after the Lodge resolution has been defeated. When that resolution is out of the way, we will try to get together with the Republicans who really want the Treaty ratified. All pledges of the Republicans to vote for the Lodge reservation program will be off after that has

been rejected. The Republicans will then be released and can treat with us."

"I told the President adjournment might occur with the Treaty pending," Mr. Hitchcock remarked.

The President said: "There is merit in that suggestion. I would like to have some of the senators go home to their constituents while the Treaty is still pending."

Two Reservations Defeated

Reservation number 14, which was defeated by a vote of 29 to 64, would remove the United States from all participation in the future administration of the German colonial possessions handed over under the Peace Treaty to the principal allied and associated powers. The main argument brought against the reservation was that its adoption would leave Japan in full control of the German possessions north of the equator and exclude the United States from interference even where her natural interests were concerned. The text follows:

"The United States declines to accept, as trustee, or in her own right, an interest in or any responsibility for the government or disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany, her rights and titles to which Germany renounces to the principal allied and associated powers under articles 119 to 127, inclusive."

The last committee reservation, number 15, which was the blanket clause initiated by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, was voted down, the roll call standing 36 to 56. It was vigorously assailed from the Republi- cian side as "a stab at the heart of the covenant." It said:

"The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions affect its honor or its vital interests and declares that such questions are not under this Treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the League of Nations, or any agency thereof or to the decision or recommendation of any other power."

National Honor and Vital Interests

It is significant that from the point of view of some of the allied powers this was the most objectionable of all the reservations.

"These are days when the word 'honor' does not mean so much," said Senator Lodge, majority leader, in support of the reservation. "Vital interests just means what it says and nothing more; the claim that anything can be read into the proviso is ridiculous, as it is well understood between nations what constitutes honor and vital interests. I think it is the duty of the United States to keep its national honor and vital interests free from the dictation of any nation on earth."

"It seems to me that the great difficulty is to define what this means," said Le Baron Colt (R.), Senator from Rhode Island. "Vital interest and national honor depends upon what the Nation itself thinks at any given time. A reservation of this kind spells death to the League. With all the reservations we have adopted, we have still intact a League of Nations. The main purpose is to prevent war, and we still have left obligatory conferences, compulsory submission of differences, and the reduction of armaments, but such a reservation as the one proposed takes the heart out of the League."

Before adjournment, the Senate, by a vote of 45 to 37, defeated a reservation offered by Robert L. Owen (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, the intent of which was to deny Great Britain any sovereign rights over the people of Egypt under the protectorate recognized by Germany in the Treaty of Peace.

Future Probabilities

Now that all the committee reservations are disposed of, the Senate will take up the several pending reservations offered by individual senators. Of these the most important are the Lenroot reservation dealing with the equality of voting power in the council and assembly of the League of Nations, and the La Follette reservation dealing with the international Labor section.

When all the reservations are voted on, the ratifying resolution containing the reservations already adopted will be submitted to the Senate. Every indication points to this resolution being voted down. The probability then is that the moderate Republicans will support a motion from the minority for a reconsideration.

Those who concede that the Treaty must be passed, declare that, whatever they say to the contrary, the Administration forces are prepared to accept the major part of the Lodge program as the condition of ratifying the Treaty. The moderate Republicans will probably tone down the preamble by removing the stipulation requiring three of the allied powers to accept the reservations. This will undoubtedly be one basis for compromise. It is fully realized on the other hand that the moderates cannot consent to much without creating a sufficient force of "irreconcilables" to cause rejection. There are indications that the Democratic leaders now realize this and that they are prepared to trim accordingly.

ALSATIANS HELD DURING WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Sunday)—The German authorities arrested and interned during the war more than 400 Alsatiens, known for their pro-French ideas, and after a long period of negotiations the German Government has decided to indemnify the victims and pay over for them to the French Government the sum of 2,500,000 francs.

ESCH RAILWAY BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Measure Sent to Senate, Where Cummings' Bill Is Pending—Long Fight Forecast, With Solution Based on Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Esch-Pomerene Bill, which provides for the return of the railroad systems of the country to private ownership, management and operation, was passed by the House of Representatives last night by a vote of 203 to 159. It was immediately sent to the Senate. The bill is expected to meet strong opposition in the upper branch of Congress, where the Cummings Bill, which contains an anti-strike provision, is pending, and is to be taken up as soon as the Treaty of Peace is disposed of.

The clauses relating to Labor in the Esch bill were drafted by the railroad employees themselves, and provided for voluntary mediation and conciliation of disputes in practically the same manner they are now adjusted, but the bill carries no penalties for a strike. Under the Esch bill the roads are to be returned to their owners within 45 days after the bill becomes law. It guarantees the roads against bankruptcy during the period of transition.

Compromise Expected

There is little in common between the Esch bill and the Cummings bill, and a prolonged fight on railroad legislation between the two houses is expected before a final solution is reached. This final solution will, it is expected, as usually happens, be based on compromise plans proposed by different interests.

The Labor clauses were adopted as a substitute for a more drastic section that was placed in the bill originally. A motion was made yesterday to strike the substitute provision from the measure, but it was defeated by a vote of 233 to 112. Before passing the bill, the House struck from it a provision authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to base rate schedules on the basis of a fair return on the railroad properties.

Senate leaders said last night that there was little possibility of the two houses agreeing on a bill before the roads were returned to private ownership and operation on January 1. Adoption of a temporary bill continuing the government guarantee of earnings until the two houses can agree on permanent legislation was forecast.

Provisions of Esch Bill

The Esch bill, briefly, contains the following provisions:

Ownership and operation of all railroads by private corporations under broad federal control.

Consolidation of existing railroad systems when approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is given full control over the stock and bond issues and over the expenditure of earnings.

Regulation of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is given broad powers.

The voluntary mediation of Labor disputes by local, general, and national boards, on which the employee organizations and the railroad companies are equally represented.

All of the present powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission with regard to regulation are maintained, and in addition the commission is authorized to regulate carriers by water, to control consolidations, the joint use of facilities and the pooling of freight earnings, to authorize additions, extensions, and the construction of new lines, to adjust conflicts between federal and state jurisdictions, and to control security issues and capital expenditures.

Chairmen Called

Railroad Conference Next Week in Cleveland on Wage Increase

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who met here yesterday to consider the offer made to them recently by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of the United States Railways, concerning overtime payment on slow-freight service, as well as the request of the brotherhoods for a general wage increase, sent out telegraphic requests yesterday to the chairmen of these organizations on each of the 700 railroads operated by the government to come to Cleveland next Monday for a conference on that subject.

"We regard the proposition made us by Director-General Hines as too important and far-reaching for three or four men to decide upon," President Lee told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and have called in our general chairmen to consider the subject with us here next week. We will take no action until they arrive."

BOLIVIA RATIFIES TREATY

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Bolivia has ratified the Peace Treaty of Versailles.

ANTI-SOVIET RISINGS NEAR KIEV REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Russia reports state that General Judenitch has resigned his command to the Estonian commander-in-chief. The risings in the Kiev district are anti-Soviet but are not clearly pro-Denikin. The Bolsheviks report that "Greeks" are operating behind General Denikin and have seized part of the Black Sea coast including Mariupol on the Sea of Azov, 70 miles from Taganrog, where General Denikin's administrative headquarters are situated.

Doubts concerning Mr. Keeling, who disappeared after entering Russia as the representative of the Westminster Gazette, are dispelled by a Bolshevik message stating that he has been imprisoned until the end of the war with "imperialistic England."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS THE ONLY SOLUTION

Decisions of United States Senate Regarding Treaty Cause Great Disappointment in Britain—Effect on American Prestige

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—On inquiry in responsible quarters, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds that the United States Senate's decisions have caused great disappointment. If the Senate's reservations are simply pious expressions of opinion, no particular harm is done, but it is impossible for Great Britain or any other country to accept them. In that case presumably the United States will not ratify the Treaty and necessarily must make an independent peace with Germany. If the terms she makes are more favorable to Germany than the Peace Treaty terms, the latter become not worth the paper they are written upon, for Germany, if she feels that the United States is behind her, can treat these latter as a scrap of paper.

American Leadership Desired

This country, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is assured in very responsible quarters, has always desired the United States to lead the League of Nations, and this responsibility, if America stands out, must inevitably fall to England. That is regarded here as unfortunate for the moral power and prestige accruing to America as a result of the war, and the fact that the European nations are naturally less jealous of America than of Great Britain pointed to America as the leader of the League.

Some responsible authorities here were not particularly disturbed by the Senate's reservation regarding Article X. One or two of them always disliked that article as unnecessary and liable to cause misunderstandings and complications, as it has now done. But the removal of the boundary questions from the purview of the League was most complicated and he could not undertake the terrible responsibility of restoring order in a continent.

Situation Most Complicated

The Premier continuing said that Britain had sacrificed more for Russia than all the other powers together. But the moment the foreigner intervened, that rallied the patriotism of the Russians on the Bolshevik side, through the belief that the revolution was in danger.

Moreover, General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak while fighting for the destruction of Bolshevism, also desire a reunited Russia; while the Baltic States, Estonia and Lithuania, did not want a reunited Russia and as a condition of uniting against Bolsheviks, insisted upon their independence. The situation was most complicated and he could not be the most potent force in the world's affairs.

Certainly the informants of the representative of The Christian Science Monitor were convinced that any repudiation by the Senate of the moral obligations assumed by President Wilson could not be pernicious to American moral authority and prestige in the world. It is recognized here that the Peace Treaty does not conform to American ideals. Nor does it, however, to British ideals, and the only hope for the future, it is reiterated, is a League of Nations able to cope with the world situation and make such improvements in the peace terms as circumstances permit.

Lord Robert Cecil's Views on League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Lord Robert Cecil expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, his deep disappointment at the United States Senate developments affecting the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. He said he did not wish to comment on these developments, as he proposed to say all he could say in the House of Commons this afternoon.

His attention being drawn, however, to a cartoon, in a London paper, showing himself as a physician, at the bedside of the League of Nations, saying, "I am afraid he is done for," he laughed, and declared that that certainly did not represent his views. The League was not done for, even should the main responsibility, and with it the greatly increased burden, now fall on Britain, which had honestly desired America to lead the League. Lord Robert, however, emphasized the seriousness of the position created by the Senate's decisions, if final.

PREMIER'S VIEWS ON BOLSHEVISM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—Lord Robert Cecil, in the House of Commons today, commented on what he called "the very serious news from America of the reservations to the Peace Treaty, which are so extensive as to amount to repudiation. Whatever happens, however, the League of Nations must go on, for that is the sole hope of permanent peace in Europe."

In discussing Russia during the foreign affairs debate today, Lord Robert said that armed intervention by foreigners was impossible. The Council of the League of Nations would have a better chance of being listened to than any assembly of the Allies.

Arthur Henderson urged the government to send to Russia under the League of Nations' machinery, a commission representing the government and the workers. Colonel Ward urged the government not to withdraw support from Russia when it was still necessary. He condemned what he termed Lord Robert's vacillating policy.

Bolshevism Condemned

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said that however much they differed, it was agreed that Bolshevism was plunder and terror. Remarking that Bolshevism was represented as the reign of freedom for workers, the Premier read a Soviet proclamation on the fuel crisis imposing compulsory labor and punishing all delay. "Ca Canny" was punished, and also failure to produce prompt and sufficient output.

He had not seen W. C. Bullitt until he returned from Russia, where he saw him at President Wilson's request. He had never given Mr. Bullitt any terms to go to Russia with, nor had he proposed to send Lord Robert to Russia or Lord Lansdowne. Mr. Bullitt admitted betraying confidence. He had betrayed the Premier's secretary and had published confidential documents. No public man in England would soil his fingers by using such evidence.

Situation Most Complicated

The Premier continuing said that Britain had sacrificed more for Russia than all the other powers together. But the moment the foreigner intervened, that rallied the patriotism of the Russians on the Bolshevik side,

reckoned at 1,500,000, this makes a non-Turkish population of 3,820,000. Of this number, some 600,000 living in the Greek portion of Western Asia Minor will be safe, but if the rest are left to the mercy of the Turk there is, of course, no prospect of any permanent peace in the Near East.

How Question Might Be Settled

Here again, however, a solution advanced in responsible quarters is ready at hand. Let the independent *sanjaks* of Izmid and Bigha, really necessary for the protection of the Straits, be included within the governorship of Constantinople; let one of the great powers undertake a mandate for Armenia and for the region of the Pontus; and let Italy be given a mandate for the southern part of Asia, and the number of Christians remaining under Turkish rule would be reduced to some 700,000. This number could be and certainly would be still further reduced and ultimately even eliminated if the policy were adopted of exchanging co-nationals on a voluntary basis. The new Turkish state, which would thus remain as a residue, would have a Turkish population of some 3,640,000, which the policy of co-national exchange would, in all probability, gradually increase to about 4,400,000. If, however, Italy were not given a mandate in the southern part of Asia Minor, this would considerably extend the boundaries of the Turkish state, and would raise its population to some 5,300,000, which the process of exchange would probably increase to 6,300,000. The result of all this would be that the Greek section of Western Asia Minor would comprise a population of 1,000,000 Greeks, besides about 100,000 Europeans, Jews and Armenians. Armenia would find her people gathered together again in one compact block, whilst the Armenian proportion of her population would be steadily increased by the emigration of the Turks.

Less Drastic Action Inadmissible

Now it is generally insisted that any less drastic action in dealing with Turkey than that outlined above would really be inadmissible. Not only would any undue leniency toward the Turk be at variance with the fundamental ideas upon which peace is being formulated, but it would place in serious peril the Christian population remaining in the new Turkey. If the Young Turk, who is today supreme in Turkey, is allowed to come back on the conclusion of peace, to a still widely extended empire, there is no doubt amongst those who know anything about the Near East that he will, at once, resume the work of extermination which he has carried on with so much thoroughness during the war. This would inevitably lead to war between Turkey and Greece and the whole Balkan issue would be raised, once more, in a more aggravated form than ever. Such a state of things would not only be a menace to the peace of Europe, but it would be a serious danger to the new Arabian Kingdom and to the vast territory of Mesopotamia.

Early Settlement Needed

Now there is no little apprehension in Greece over the prospect of the early resignation and retirement of Mr. Clemenceau. Mr. Clemenceau has always shown himself a friend of Greece, and a staunch opponent of those financial influences in France which, for some interested reason, desire to see the rehabilitation of the Young Turk. Therefore, Greece is very earnestly hoping that the Turkish question may be settled before the French Premier retires. Another urgent reason for an early settlement is the existence of the Greek Army at war strength. Three hundred thousand men stand ready to enforce the decision of the Peace Conference. The demobilization of this army or a large part of it cannot be long delayed. Hence, if the Peace Conference is to have advantage of its services, it should act as soon as possible, more especially as the Young Turks are prosecuting an energetic propaganda amongst the Muhammadan peoples of the world, and are doing their utmost to raise an army with which to safeguard their positions and further their policies.

TRANSPORTATION AND LIBERATED REGIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Saturday)—André Tardieu, the new Minister of the Liberated Regions, has explained in his program that the "problem of the liberated regions is above all the transportation problem." The only means to extricate the regions from their present crisis, he says, is to assign to each one its quota.

It is no use to load wagons if when they arrive at their destination, they are not immediately unloaded, for otherwise they obstruct the traffic, and consequently the number of wagons given to each department will be proportional to the capacity of unloading of said department.

From henceforth the Ministry of the Liberated Regions, the Ministry of Supplies, and the Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction will have a unique program for what concerns the liberated departments.

GENERAL PERSHING RECEIVES CITATION

PARIS, France (Saturday)—(Havas) General Pershing has received a citation in an "order of the army." The citation, as printed in the "Journal" office says:

"General Pershing, as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces displayed most distinguished qualities as an organizer and chief. He never ceased during decisive operations to bring aid to the allied cause by his energetic and rightly developed cooperation."

DARDANELLES 1915 EXPEDITION REPORT

Investigating Commission Finds Sufficient Consideration Was Not Given to Measures Which Were Necessary to Success

LONDON, England (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The report of the commission which has been investigating the Dardanelles expedition of 1915 was made public today. It finds that when it was decided to send an expedition to Gallipoli, sufficient consideration was not given to the measures necessary to success and that the difficulties of the operations were much underestimated at the outset. All the decisions taken and the provisions for the expedition, according to the report, were based on the assumption that if a landing were effected the resistance would be slight and the advance rapid.

The members of the commission believe that the conditions for military attack should have been studied and a general plan prepared by the chief of the general staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Wolfe Murray, while it was the duty of the Secretary of War to see that this was done.

The commission recognizes the personal gallantry, energy and determination to win at all costs of Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the expedition, and also that the task was one of the most extreme difficulty, more so as the authorities at home at first misconceived the nature and duration of the operations.

The commissioners think it would have been well had Sir Ian examined the more critical situation disclosed on the first landings, impartially weighed the probabilities of its success or failure—having regard for his resources—and submitted to the War Office a comprehensive statement. The commissioners believe that after the advice of Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro, who succeeded General Hamilton as commander of the expedition, a comprehensive statement.

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Walter Pater

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Did I ever see Walter Pater? Last week I should have said no. Today after reading the Pater section in George Moore's "Avowals," I am inclined to answer yes.

It was at a London dinner party, an uncivilized gathering, one of those solemn functions where you feel that the hostess is not entertaining for pleasure, but is paying social debts, and flattering her husband's business friends. I was invited because I always seek to pay for my dinner by trying to be amusing and idealistic. On such occasions, in the intervals of saying funny or transcendental things, I would try to "place" the guests. With most of them this was easy. They had accepted the invitation because it was the thing to do, or because they knew that the dinner would be good. On one occasion, I remember it and him quite well, a gentleman sat opposite me whom I could not catalogue. He seemed to be at the dinner and yet not of it; his massive and immobile exterior appeared to be acting properly and formally, according to the laws of good society; but it looked to me as if his actions were governed by marionette strings, while his real self was inactive and unmoved by his surroundings. This also was the method of Henry James, polite to punctilio, but giving very little of himself when he was cajoled into society to which he did not react. Indeed this stranger was not unlike Henry James. They were both examples of the "joll laid."

The ugliness that is not ugly, because behind it is mind and spirit. Henry James in those days wore a beard; the stranger at the dining table had decorated himself with a heavy mustache, and perhaps he was, if possible, still more magnetically shy than James. Each I am sure called his neighbor Madam, and the manner of each would be correct and courteously distant whether she was a frisky ingenue or a stern dowager.

That was years ago. I thought no more of the remote, massive and kindly stranger with the heavy mustache until I read George Moore's "Avowals," which contains a chapter or two on Walter Pater, written with art and candor. Only George Moore can write thus naively and discursively. He draws a picture of Pater when the author of "Imaginary Portraits" was living in London and attending just such dinner parties as that at which I had been present; and the picture is so clear that I said to myself—the remote, massive, kindly stranger was certainly Walter Pater. The author of "Marius the Epicurean" never used slang, but slang is expressive. I will employ it. Pater was present at those forlorn dinner parties because he was eager to "play the game," to "do his bit." He had not only a beautiful but also a conscientious nature, and Moore suggests that when Pater came to live in London he decided that to avoid society would neither be decorous nor seemly. "He wanted to live, to join up, to walk in step," so he solemnly accepted these invitations to boring dinners, talked platitudes to ingénues and dowagers, lawyers and stockbrokers, and all the while he was far away; the real Pater was elsewhere "burning with a hard gem-like flame," in that twilight land of the Pagan-Christian world through which Marius glided; or in Greece, or with the young Botticelli, or with Watteau, or in Oxford; of course he returned to Oxford, to the city of lost causes and dreaming spires; of course he returned to his dreams, after this attempt to "play the game" in London. Oxford was his real home.

It was from Brasenose College, Oxford that he wrote a letter to "my dear addacious Moore" about the Confessions (not Augustine's), and Moore, who at one time idolized Pater, prints in his "Avowals" a story about Pater's literary origins, his style, "that style unlike all other styles," which, whether it be fiction or fact, is delightful.

Some one had given to George Moore a copy of Goethe's "Italian Journey," which he had looked into and wearied of, finding it pompous and empty. He was about to throw the book aside when his eyes alighted on a chapter called "S. Philip Neri." He read a little, read more, read on with avidity; then he allowed the volume to drop upon his knee and meditated. George Moore is always most Mooreish when meditating in Ebury Street with his cat on his knee. His next book should be called "Meditations."

He had a vision. He saw Pater alone in a library; he saw him standing on the fifth step of the ladder taking a book from the shelf; he saw him turn the leaves indifferently, then suddenly fix his mind acutely upon Goethe's study of S. Philip Neri. Immediately he knew the thoughts that were flocking through Pater's mind: they were these—Shall I write an article on Goethe's style with special reference to S. Philip Neri, or shall I say nothing about it? Pater decided against writing about S. Philip Neri. He replaced the book, descended cautiously from the ladder, and looked anxiously around. Then he removed the ladder to another part of the library.

There the vision ended, and George Moore said to himself, "I have come

upon Pater's origins, but if I make it known to the world it will be said that I have robbed Pater of part of his glory!" Hardly, George! But you have caused a run on Goethe's "Italian Journey." I have ordered a copy from the little bookseller round the corner.

All the week I have been going about with a copy of "Marius the Epicurean" in my jacket pocket. I have been reading it in tram-cars and in subways, on the elevated and in elevators, in tea rooms, and while waiting for election returns. I had read it before, years ago, in the sumptuous edition of Pater's works which I purchased feeling that no page could be too noble, no margins too ample, for his exquisite prose. But that edition is in England. So I went to a New York branch public library and borrowed Marius in a crowded page, and a cloth binding. Nothing, neither binding nor locality, can lessen its remote and wistful beauty. Some one has said that what distinguishes fine from other literature is that the former suggests a withdrawal from the common life. That is why "Marius" is fine, and why Pater's literary life was fine. They were withdrawals from the common life. In the wonderful second chapter of "Marius" called "White-Nights," there is a passage that explains this withdrawal gently and beautifully. It is his mother who is speaking to Marius. "A white bird, she told him once, looking at him gravely, a bird which he must carry in his bosom across a crowded public place—his own soul was like that! would it reach the hands of his good genius on the opposite side, unruled and unsouled?"

We all know so much about the Renaissance, and the great figures who moved through it (indeed we are all a little tired of the Renaissance), that we are apt to forget the dark time before we were awakened to the Renaissance, to forget that it was

Walter Pater's delicate and sensitive artistic and literary antennae that made the persons and products of the Renaissance living and lovely.

The present bustling generation can hardly realize what the books of Pater meant to the youth of Oxford and Cambridge, of Harvard and Yale, Greece and Italy, under the spell of his interior imagination, became spiritual actualities; he opened the doors to comradeship in beauty. He understood what was significant and vital, and he could explain. No book that has ever been written about Watteau can approach in insight and charm his "Imaginary Portrait" of Watteau.

To produce his finest work Pater had to make a withdrawal from the common life, to remove himself from the Present to the Past. I have added his "Essays from the Guardian," and his "Sketches and Reviews" to my Pater shelf, as I have added George Moore's dinner story to my Pater bibliomania. I place these two volumes in the dinner-table category. He wrote the essays, contained in them, dear man, just to keep in touch with modern life; he reviewed the books of his friends—Moore, Symons, Gosse, Wilde, and he wrote on Flaubert and Robert Elsmere; but all in his dinner-table, polite manner. There is no withdrawal in them. Being by Pater, of course they are interesting, and there are arresting passages such as "Theology is a great house, scored all over with hieroglyphics by perished hands. When we decipher one of these hieroglyphics, we find in it the statement of a mistaken opinion." But these essays, produced when Pater was trying to "do his bit" in modern literary life, are not the real Pater. You must seek him in his earlier exclusive and seclusive books; yes, and also in the famous passage on Mona Lisa.

I cling to that and always shall,

to go farther and say that Pater's prose is better than Leonardo's painting.

The pen has overtaken the brush. But since Literary Societies and schools have adopted this passage and made it popular, the Intellectuals have begun to despise it, and to call it purple, rhetorical, and sentimental.

Mr. George Moore is almost angry at Pater's "fragrant sentimentality

written about the Gioconda," and he quotes somebody who says that the reason the lady never ceases to smile is because she overhears all the nonsense that is being said about her in the Louvre. But Pater's passage on Mona Lisa has a way of bobbing up and taking a new lease of life. Mr. Eaton in an article on "The Influence of Free Verse on Prose" in The Atlantic puts this "purple passage" into free verse and finds it "curiously pale, vague, monotonous and jerky." I find it rather nice. Let the reader judge.

A. G. L. The head
Upon which all the ends of the world
Are come.

Are the eyelids
Are a little weary.

It is a beauty
Wrought out from within upon the flesh.

The deposit,
Little cell by cell.

Of strange thoughts,
And fantastic reveries,
And infinite pleasure.

Set it for ornament.

Basic one of those white Greek goddesses
Or beautiful women of antiquity.

And how they would be troubled
By this beauty.

Into which the soul,
With all its maladies,
Has passed.

And, as a result,
Was the mother of Helen of Troy,
And, as Saint Anne,
The mother of Mary.

Pater wrote with difficulty through the leisure of ample mornings; he corrected and recorrected through quiet afternoons with imperturbable assiduity, and in the evenings, like Marius, he absorbed nourishment from other minds. He has said in "The Renaissance" that the tendency of all the arts is to aspire to the condition of music. His jeweled, consciously wrought, and beautiful prose certainly has that tendency. But his gift to the world is something more. It lies in his withdrawal, in his communication of something beyond and above the insistent Present, something hidden yet revealed to initiates. Like his own Marius again, he seems to be carrying secretly a white bird in his bosom, always with him, always unruled and unsouled, across the public places. So much is this sense of withdrawal

needed that, if I had my way, I would make every Mayor and Governor, before he was allowed to take office, whether Democrat or Republican, sign a paper, saying that he had read recently every word of "Marius the Epicurean."

A white bird, a bird which he must carry in his bosom...

POLITICS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The fireside parliament assembled very frequently. The engineer came in from riding, the artist, and the teacher to return a book, the farmer's wife was staying in the house; mother unraveled a knitted sweater in a strategic corner and father was the most useful man in the house—he stoked the fire.

The engineer began it. Mother was speaker as a rule and introduced the topics, but today the engineer was too "embarras de richesse" to wait for the meeting even to be called to order; he plunged in.

"I saw a photograph in the paper of that new leader of the farmers' party; it confirms my worst suspicions: they're not good; they couldn't be with a man like that at the head of them!"

"We can none of us help our faces, you know, William," replied the farmer's wife, sweetly—and the house moaned. "Besides," she went on, "he's a great friend of ours and a perfectly splendid man. He mayn't be a politician but he's none the worse for it."

"He's a Bolshevik; he couldn't help it with a face like that—and his whole party are Bolsheviks, too," plunged the engineer deeper. That was the worst of William, he had no finesse and it took ages to extract the reasons for his diatribes.

At Appearances

"Well," broke in the artist, feeling the ground getting a little firmer under his feet, "if you're going to judge a man by his appearance in an evening paper, it's worse than by the company he keeps." You mayn't believe it, any of you, but I've had my portrait in the newspaper twice in my chequered career. Je, moi, ego! The first time I looked like an Eskimo flapper and the second like a nonagenarian Negro, and as a question of privilege I ask the house if I am like either. You'll have to get a better reason for doing this in you than that, William!"

William wasn't squelched, and William wasn't yet demobilized.

"The farmers opposed conscription, anyhow. Have you forgotten the deputation that came down here to protest and couldn't find anywhere to sleep—and serve them right—and now here we are joining up with Labor, which is full of Bolsheviks, and only yesterday one of them sold Margaret a cauliflower on the market for 10 cents that could not have cost him more than a quarter of a cent to grow. I tell you they're a gang of profligate Socialists with a soviet in their pockets, and you mark my words, they'll come to a bad end and so will you if you support them!"

The teacher had been wriggling like an oriental dancer. "It's my turn now. Give me a whole minute, it won't take more. The farmers weren't opposed to conscription, they were only opposed to taking the men of the land and not providing women substitutes as they did in England. What was the sense of shouting 'increased production' and conscription at the same time without taking any proper steps to supply the labor? There's one thing the farmers didn't oppose, William, and that's prohibition. They put it through."

"Hear, hear," from the speaker with the wool ball!

No one in the fireside parliament ever said much more at a time than could be got out at a breath, and before the teacher could get another, the farmer's wife cut in. "You got a bargain with that 10-cent cauliflower, William. I get 15 for mine at least, and I'd like to see you grow one for a quarter of a cent. Of all the fidgling jobs market gardening's the fidglingest and any farmer who goes in for it deserves all he gets!"

"William, I'd love to make a sketch of you holding a Hyde Park soap box against a battalion of farmers' wives armed with cauliflower bombs." The artist was trying to relieve the tension. "But one thing I do think will be interesting and that is to see how the 16-hour-day farmer agrees with the eight-hour labor man."

According to the Rev. Morris Rosenbaum, the legend of Hiram Abiff's mur-

THE LEGENDS OF
HIRAM ABIFF

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

More legend than fact has been woven around the character of Hiram, the widow's son, of Tyre, or, as he is more generally known, Hiram Abiff. This last name, however, does not occur in the English Bible. It is first met with in the German translation, which was the work of Martin Luther. He translated the words, "Hiram, his father" in II Chronicles i, 13, and iv, 16, as "Hurum Abiff." Calmet, in his "Dictionary of the Bible" has pointed out that the word "Hurum" signifies "high intelligence" and says that Hiram was called "father" by Solomon and the King of Tyre because he was the chief director of the work on the temple. It is clear that Hiram could not have been the father either of David or of the King of Tyre. It is of interest to recall that Khurum or Hurum is identical with the Egyptian Her-ra, Hermes, or Hercules. The word Abi or Abiff, regarded by some writers as a surname, was a title bestowed by the Hebrews as an honor upon their chief advisers and the intimate friends of the reigning monarch.

The Story of Hiram

The story of Hiram is given in the Old Testament, I Kings viii, 13-45 and II Chronicles, ii, 11-14. In the first place Hiram is described as the son of a widow of the tribe of Naphtali, and in the second as the son of a woman of the daughters of Dan, an avowed impossibility, as a woman could not belong to two tribes. The Rev. Morris Rosenbaum, a well-known Hebrew and Masonic scholar, maintains that two Hiram are spoken of, and points out that they were engaged upon different work in connection with the building of the temple. One was a brass-smith only, but the other was an all-round workman, skillful in every kind of metal work, also in stone and timber—consequently a builder and master of device, an architect.

One Masonic tradition runs that about four years before the building of the temple, Hiram Abiff, as the agent of Hiram, King of Tyre, purchased some curious stones from an Arabian merchant, and upon inquiry where he met with him, he was told that they had been found upon an island in the Red Sea. King Hiram at once sent his agent to investigate, and he had the good fortune to discover many precious stones and, amongst the rest, an abundance of the topaz, with which the King of Tyre adorned his palaces and temples, as we read in Ezekiel xxviii, 13. Subsequently, according to Pliny, the island was called Topaz, from the abundance of this stone found there.

Masonic Legend

The story familiar to Freemasons is that Hiram Abiff was slain before the temple was completed, but if only one Hiram was referred to in the Old Testament, this story lacks corroboration either there or in Josephus. Masonic tradition asserts that he met his fate within the precincts of the temple before the work was completed, which is at variance with I Kings viii, 40 and II Chronicles iv, 11. The tradition runs that it was the duty of Hiram Abiff to superintend the workmen, always examining the reports of his officers with the most scrupulous exactness. At the opening of the day when the sun was rising in the east, it was his custom, before the commencement of labor, to go into the temple and offer up his prayers for a blessing on the work. In like manner, when the sun was setting and the labors of the day were completed, he returned thanks. Not content with these devout expressions, he always went into the temple at midday, when the men were called from labor to refreshment, to inspect the work, to draw fresh designs upon the tracing board, and to perform other labors, never forgetting to consecrate his duties by solemn prayer. These practices are said to have occurred for the first six years in the secret recesses of the "Lodge," but, for the last year, in the precincts of the "Most Holy Place." At length, on the very day appointed for celebrating the cornerstone of the building, he retired as usual at the meridian hour, and did not return.

Tatian in his "Book Against the Greeks" relates that amongst the Phoenicians flourished three ancient historians, Theodotus, Hystriates and Mochus, who all of them delivered in their histories an account of the league and friendship between Solomon and Hiram, when Hiram gave his daughter to Solomon, and furnished him with timber for the building of the temple. The same is affirmed by Menander of Pergamus. This Hiram, of course, was the King of Tyre.

William wasn't listening; the last sentence is, only intended because the teacher, who was sitting next to him, heard most of it and the speaker seemed to catch a word here and there. William was boozing. "Every farmer west of Winnipeg's a millionaire; they've all got motor cars, and spend the winters in California. They make the government guarantee the price of wheat and they howl about free everything that they need, when nothing we ever smell or taste is free. What's going to happen when they run the whole country? They will soon—mark my—" "I move that the question be now put—" broke in mother, poising the wool ball as if ready for the next debate. "There's no good in getting heated, children, every one is entitled to his own opinion."

"So long as he keeps it to himself," chuckled father, as he poked the fire.

"What was your motion, William? I won't ask you to write it down this time."

"I consider the farmers a lot of Bolsheviks in disguise," replied William with a wink, or was it the light on his glasses, "and that when they come into power I won't be able to keep a horse."

"The noes have it, you're in a minority of one, William. My vote goes against you. I think the new farmers' party is the greatest sign of awakening good there has been in my time. The old parties are breaking up; the people are beginning to think for themselves instead of through voting machines called Liberal and Conservative, and women have got the vote at last! What's the next motion?"

der can be substantiated by the Scripture narrative, although there is no mention of it in the Old Testament. "Hiram, his father," he contends, refers to the father of Hiram, the second, who is said in the verses immediately preceding to have carried out the casting of the huge brass articles, and that the proper interpretation of the passage in Chronicles is: "And Huram (the father) made the pots and the shovels, but Hiram (the son) finished all the work which he made for King Solomon," viz., the two pillars, the sea and the lavers.

In the history of the Masonic degree of architect we are told that on the stoppage of the work in consequence of the passing of the chief architect of the temple, King Solomon assembled all the masters who were distinguished for their talents, and formed them into a lodge or council to supply the place of Hiram Abiff and confer on them the privilege of entering the Sanctum Sanctorum, on the portal of which had been engraved the letter "G" inclosed within a blazing star. From this period the plans and designs of the temple were placed at the disposal of the Lodge of Architects. King Solomon is said to have founded the degree of grand architect; with the view of forming a school of architecture for the instruction of the brethren employed in the temple and of animating them with the desire of arriving at perfection in the royal art.

Builder of Other Temples

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Hiram Abiff's History

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MINERS LARGELY REMAINING IDLE

Operators Say Intent of Court Order Is Not Achieved—Coal Shortage in Some Places—Negotiations Are Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Negotiations between the scale committees of the miners and operators of the central competitive field were not begun yesterday because the operators were not ready, but it is expected they will meet the miners today. The outstanding fact as the coal strike enters its third week is an apparent determination on the part of individual miners throughout the central field and many other fields to remain idle until the result of the negotiations is known.

Operators yesterday condemned the failure of the men to return to work as a violation of the intent of the injunction obtained by the government and of the mandate from the United States Court at Indianapolis to officials of the United Mine Workers of America to withdraw the strike order. Technically, they assert, the government won its point when the strike order was withdrawn, but practically the production of coal is about the same as when the strike began on November 1, or 30 per cent of normal.

No Pressure on Idle Miners

There was no move by the government yesterday to bring legal pressure to bear on the idle miners. The policy still appears to be to hope the conference will reach a settlement in a short time and so obviate the necessity of further drastic action.

In the meantime coal reserves are dwindling and complaints of a shortage resulting in closing down of some industries, are being received. John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, still refrains from uttering any word or sending out any statement that the miners could construe as an appeal to return to work.

Among telegrams received by the operators yesterday were several which clearly indicated the sentiment of the men who are continuing the strike on their own responsibility. From Columbus, Ohio, it was reported that the miners were waiting for orders from their district or national officials, and would not work until explicit orders were received. Around Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the miners were said to be awaiting a settlement at the Washington conference.

In Indiana and Illinois the ranks of the strikers are unbroken.

Situation Outside Central Field

Outside of the central competitive field, the strike is virtually in full effect in Michigan, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and Washington. Gains in the number of mines operating and of men at work are reported from central and northwestern Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, northwestern Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. The last-named State is the only one in which the union ranks have been broken to any considerable extent. In Wyoming an agreement is said to have been reached for the men to return to work and receive retroactive benefit of any increased wages resulting from the Washington conference.

The car supply is unsatisfactory in the non-union fields of West Virginia and in both union and non-union fields in eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, owing to the large number of cars loaded with coal that are on side tracks. If this car shortage is not relieved by tomorrow, it is said, production in these fields will slow down.

At the Department of Justice denial was made of the charge that the order withdrawing the original strike order had not been sent out properly by union officials. Some operators had asserted that the cancellation order did not bear the union seal nor have the customary signature in facsimile of the officials, and that miners were taking their cue from this in not returning to work.

Steel Men Resume Work

Many Breaks in Their Ranks Reported in Pennsylvania and Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—There were many breaks in the ranks of the steel strikers in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northern West Virginia as the strike started its ninth week.

The biggest break came at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where 8000 men returned to the Cambria plant, which has been closed down since the second

day of the strike. Normally there are 15,000 men employed at the plant, but, owing to the fact that all departments were not ready to resume, the entire force could not be put to work.

Twenty-five foreigners, all armed, who were picketing the plant's entrances, were arrested. At Steubenville and Mingo, Ohio, resumption was also started. Both towns have been down tight since the first day of the strike, the Carnegie plant at Mingo reported 60 per cent of its normal force out. The Laclede Iron Works reported 90 per cent of its force at work.

The Wheeling (West Virginia) district is the only one in this section now seriously affected, and many of the plants there will resume this week. Numerous meetings were held by the employees the past week, votes favoring a return to work generally being the result.

Few Men Back in Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Coal miners in the bituminous fields of western and central Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, northern West Virginia, and Maryland did not return to work yesterday to any great extent. Only about 25 per cent of the 50,000 men employed in district No. 2 were reported as returning. Fewer than 3000 out of 42,000 in district No. 5 were at work.

In sections of northern West Virginia and eastern Ohio, coal operators declared only six mines out of 150 were working. More than 50 per cent of the strikers returned in the Georges Creek and Potomac fields of Maryland. Only in the vicinity of Morgantown and Fairmont, in West Virginia, are the mines near normal operation.

Operators yesterday condemned the actions resulting from information of a shortage in closing down of some industries, are being received. John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, still refrains from uttering any word or sending out any statement that the miners could construe as an appeal to return to work.

There was no move by the government yesterday to bring legal pressure to bear on the idle miners. The policy still appears to be to hope the conference will reach a settlement in a short time and so obviate the necessity of further drastic action.

In the meantime coal reserves are dwindling and complaints of a shortage resulting in closing down of some industries, are being received. John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, still refrains from uttering any word or sending out any statement that the miners could construe as an appeal to return to work.

Among telegrams received by the operators yesterday were several which clearly indicated the sentiment of the men who are continuing the strike on their own responsibility. From Columbus, Ohio, it was reported that the miners were waiting for orders from their district or national officials, and would not work until explicit orders were received. Around Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the miners were said to be awaiting a settlement at the Washington conference.

In Indiana and Illinois the ranks of the strikers are unbroken.

Situation Outside Central Field

Outside of the central competitive field, the strike is virtually in full effect in Michigan, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and Washington. Gains in the number of mines operating and of men at work are reported from central and northwestern Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, northwestern Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. The last-named State is the only one in which the union ranks have been broken to any considerable extent. In Wyoming an agreement is said to have been reached for the men to return to work and receive retroactive benefit of any increased wages resulting from the Washington conference.

The car supply is unsatisfactory in the non-union fields of West Virginia and in both union and non-union fields in eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, owing to the large number of cars loaded with coal that are on side tracks. If this car shortage is not relieved by tomorrow, it is said, production in these fields will slow down.

At the Department of Justice denial was made of the charge that the order withdrawing the original strike order had not been sent out properly by union officials. Some operators had asserted that the cancellation order did not bear the union seal nor have the customary signature in facsimile of the officials, and that miners were taking their cue from this in not returning to work.

Steel Men Resume Work

Many Breaks in Their Ranks Reported in Pennsylvania and Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—G. Angus Fraser, Adjutant-General, who was served yesterday with an order to appear in the District Court here to show cause why he did not relinquish the Washburn Lignite Company's mine at Wilton, seized last Thursday under orders from Governor Frazier, would make no statement pending the arrival of his personal attorney, Seth E. Richardson of Fargo, who was expected to reach the city early this morning. It is sought to hold General Fraser and Capt. L. R. Baird of the home guard, who forcibly took over the Washburn mines under Governor Frazier's proclamation of martial law, personally responsible for their alleged unlawful acts and for any civil

damages which may result through injury to the mine property, or loss of business through their seizure and operation of the mines.

Court Action Proposed

TOPEKA, Kansas—Receivership proceedings will be started at once by the Attorney-General in the state Supreme Court, against the coal mine operators in Kansas, it was announced by Governor Allen yesterday. By this move, it is expected, operation of the mines, idle since November 7, on account of the strike, will be resumed.

Train Service Reduced

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Ten passenger trains on the Iowa-South Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad were eliminated yesterday because of shortage of coal.

Dispute Causes Walkout

MAYNARD, Massachusetts—Conflict between two Labor unions caused a walkout of operatives from the asbestos mills of the American Woolen Company here Tuesday. Officials of the mills, who estimated that 20 per cent of the plant was involved, said it was a struggle between conservative and radical elements among the workers.

Operatives affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America have objected to alleged radical tendencies of group of employees organized under the Amalgamated Textile Workers, and have demanded of the members of this group that they join the United Textile Workers. Their walkout was said to be intended to enforce this demand.

Many Workers Returning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—As far as the workmen of Niles, near here, are concerned, the steel strike virtually ended yesterday when more than 1000 men returned to the Stanley Manufacturing and Ohio Galvanizing Mills. The returning workmen have been admitted to membership in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, which has working agreements with the Niles plants.

At the Youngstown mills, increased operations are reported and large crowds of pickets gathered around the mill gates. A force of 5000 pickets may be used before the week ends, union organizers say.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS TO CONVENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York State League of Women Voters, formerly the suffrage organization of the State, will hold its fifty-first annual convention in Utica, November 18 and 19. The improvement of election laws, food supply and demand, protection of women in industry and improvement of laws concerning the civil status of women will be discussed. The non-partisanship of the organization will be one of the chief subjects of discussion, and it is expected that a far-reaching policy for this large non-partisan body will be determined upon.

The Women's Civic Club of Utica and the thirty-third congressional district organization of the league will act as hostesses to the convention.

State Action Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—G. Angus Fraser, Adjutant-General, who was served yesterday with an order to appear in the District Court here to show cause why he did not relinquish the Washburn Lignite Company's mine at Wilton, seized last Thursday under orders from Governor Frazier, would make no statement pending the arrival of his personal attorney, Seth E. Richardson of Fargo, who was expected to reach the city early this morning. It is sought to hold General Fraser and Capt. L. R. Baird of the home guard, who forcibly took over the Washburn mines under Governor Frazier's proclamation of martial law, personally responsible for their alleged unlawful acts and for any civil

RADICAL PROGRAM CALLED A MENACE

Lusk Committee Investigating Seditious Activities Issues a Statement—Teachers Sign a Communist Manifesto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Lusk Committee investigating seditious activities issued a statement yesterday saying that an attempt to put into effect the program advocated by the I. W. W., the Communists and the Union of Russian Workers, must be followed by force and violence, and constitutes an unlawful means to alter or amend the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and as such, is a menace to the Constitution which must be eradicated.

The committee said that the prosecutions resulting from information recently gained in raids were not based on the theory of government entertained by the defendants because "in a democracy, every man should be permitted to entertain any belief relative to the form of government and may advocate any change" in it. But the committee said the methods proposed for such change must be subject to the closest scrutiny. Any advocacy of change must be along legal lines, and no change which involves violence or unlawful means could be tolerated.

The Communist Party, in its manifesto, said the committee, sets forth as its proposed means of change the general strike with a political objective, aiming so to paralyze industry and transportation as to render the present government unable to represent, at which point the workers are to seize the power of the government and set up an industrial republic. The party, it is said, specifically repudiates the use of the ballot as a means.

And the committee says the same ideas are advocated by the I. W. W., the Communist Labor Party, various anarchist groups, the Union of Russian Workers "and other subversive bodies."

Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney General, says that at least six public school teachers here have signed the Communist manifesto. He thinks the remedy for any of what he calls Bolshevik propaganda in the schools is higher pay for teachers. School officials are expected to take action against Communists or other extremists among the teachers.

William L. Ettinger, superintendent of schools, yesterday instructed Corporation Counsel Burr to draw up charges against Sonia Ginsberg, teacher, and asked Deputy Attorney Berger for a

decision whether to prosecute.

"The bill," Senator Poindexter said, "is intended to enable the United States to protect its functions and agencies from anarchy and Bolshevism. It is aimed at organizations

of persons convicted of destruction of property or injury to a person while engaged in an attempt against organized authority, would be sentenced to not more than 40 years' imprisonment or fined \$50,000.

Property owners permitting meetings where overthrow of the government was advocated would also be punished under the act, which also provides the extreme penalty for anyone who by violating the act causes the death of a person.

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ERRORS CHARGED TO A HISTORIAN

Figures Given to Show That Only About 3 Per Cent of American Troops in Revolution Were Irish, Instead of 38, as Claimed

This article written by J. Gardner O'Brien of Cambridge, has been divided into five parts. Its purpose, as declared by the author, is "to show that the part taken by the Irish in the American Revolution was about 3 per cent, therefore small and insignificant, as stated on October 16, 1919, by John Sharp Williams, United States Senator from Mississippi, and not 38 per cent, claimed by Mr. J. O'Brien, historiographer of the American Irish Historical Society." Part I was published in The Christian Science Monitor on November 12; Part II on November 14, and Part III on November 15.

IV

An absurd attempt is made by Mr. O'Brien on pages 308-9 to show the early prominence of the "Irish" in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, as indicated by "Irish" names in the indices for volumes 1 to 14 of Suffolk County Deeds covering the period 1640-97. His list of 53 names is as follows, although I have rearranged them alphabetically: Edward, James and Thomas Barrett, James Barry, James and Peter Butler, John Casey, John Cogan, William Coleman, John and Edward Collins, John and Roger Corbett, John Cosgrove, Teague Crehore, Daniel, John and Matthew Cushing (Cushing), William Dempsey, David Fitzgerald, Thomas Foley, Arthur Gary, Ambrose Gibbons, Arthur, Thomas and William Gill, Ferdinand Gilligan, Anthony and Thomas Griffin, William Healey, Robert Keane, John Keene, David, Elizabeth and John Kelley, Thomas Killen (Killond), Henry Larkin, Nicholas Lynch, Florence and Thaddeus McCarty, Fergus McDowell, John McGoune, John McKenna, Darby Maguire, Dermot Mahone, Michael Martin, Anna Mullins, Brian and Thomas Murphy, Patrick O'Hagan, and Samuel and Thomas Sexton. Out of these 53 persons, only the following 16 were actually "Irish": James Barry, John Casey, John Cosgrove, Teague Crehore, William Dempsey, David Fitzgerald, Thomas Foley, Ferdinand Gilligan, Nicholas Lynch, Florence and Thaddeus McCarty, Darby Maguire, Dermot Mahone, Brian and Thomas Murphy, and Patrick O'Hagan. Some of these 16 names are repeated, so appear a total of 35 times in the index, but as the total number of personal mentions in this index is over 35,000, the per cent of "Irish" mentions in Suffolk Deeds from 1640 to 1697 is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, a fact that Mr. O'Brien fails to indicate! Of the remaining 37 names on Mr. O'Brien's list, Fergus McDowell, John McGoune, and John McKenna were among the Scotch prisoners captured by Cromwell at the battles of Dunbar and Worcester, a few hundred of whom were transported to Massachusetts; the other 34 persons were all from England: Cogan, Killond and Kelley were from Devonshire, the Collinss from County Essex, the Cushings from County Norfolk, Arthur Gary (ancestor of Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation) was from Hertfordshire, and Robert Keane was from Berkshire, etc.

On page 224, Mr. O'Brien betrays further ignorance of New England genealogy in the following sentence: "The breastwork at Bunker Hill, known as the rail fence, was defended by a company of soldiers from Bedford, New Hampshire, whose officers were Col. Daniel Moore, Maj. John Goffe, Capt. Thomas McLaughlin, and Lieut. John Patten, all natives of Ireland." The facts are as follows: Col. Daniel Moor was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1730, son of John and Jennet Moor, who were "Ulster Scots" of no "Irish" blood whatever, and came to New England in 1722; Maj. John Goffe was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1727, son of Col. John and Hannah (Griggs) Goffe, Capt. Thomas McLaughlin, (Paris) Goffe of Boston, and great-grandson of John and Hannah (Sumner) Goffe of Boston. He was of English ancestry in every line and had not one drop of "Irish" or even "Ulster Scot" blood in his veins. Lieut. John Patten was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1752, son of Matthew Patten and grandson of John Patten, an "Ulster Scot" of no Irish blood, who came to New England in 1728. Capt. Thomas McLaughlin was born in the north of Ireland about 1725, son of John and Mary (Gilmore) McLaughlin, "Ulster Scots" of no Irish blood, and was brought to New England when about 10 years of age.

Throughout his book Mr. O'Brien claims as Irish all persons who were born in Ireland or whose parents or earlier ancestors lived there for a few generations like the "Ulster Scots." While in the American colonies all immigrants from Ireland were generally termed "Irish," those not of Irish blood certainly did not consider themselves "Irish" and object to being termed such, as appears from the following lines in a letter from the Rev. James MacGregor, minister of Londonderry, New Hampshire, to Governor Shute of Massachusetts dated February 27, 1719-20: "We were surprised to hear ourselves termed Irish people, when we so frequently ventured our all for the British crown and liberties against the Irish papists." (Provincial Papers of New Hampshire, Vol. 3, p. 770.)

PRIVATE CONTROL OF SHIPPING IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Private rather than national control of the United States merchant marine is favored by the National Marine League, whose purpose is described in a recent statement as the promotion of full recognition of the par-

mount need of providing world-wide export outlets for the products of United States manufacturing industries, to the end that Labor and Capital may be more steadily and profitably employed.

The league says that advocates of nationalizing the merchant marine cannot use the war record of government operation of ships as an argument for continuing this regime in peace.

"By a prodigal expenditure of money," says the league, "and a martial discipline, the government, measurably freed from the myriad and widespread demands for service which affect a transport system in peace, did with the aid of British ships splendidly accomplish its war objectives. A great achievement, indeed, but only as it is judged by martial and not by commercial standards."

The league urges revision of navigation treaties.

NATIONALIZATION OF MINES IS ASKED

Public Ownership League Also Wants Investigation of the Natural Resources of United States—New Political Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Resolutions were passed by the Public Ownership League of America at its conference here yesterday calling upon the President of the United States to appoint commissions to investigate and report on the conservation of the water sup-

plier. The resolution also presented, as one reason for public ownership of the mines, the present situation in the coal fields of the country. At yesterday afternoon's session, J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight, New York City, urged those attending the conference here to go to the convention called by the Committee of Forty-Eight at St. Louis, December 9 to 13, where the matter of forming a new political party will be considered. He declared that the Committee of Forty-Eight at its conference expects to outline a program that will checkmate the reactionary I. W. W. program and the reactionary forces opposing them, which, in their course, he said were more dangerous than the direct actionist who would blow us up.

The conference of the Committee of Forty-Eight, he added, hopes to drive a wedge between the two forces. It would adopt a platform, he thought,

RECOUNT IN OHIO SOUGHT BY DRY'S

Fraud Has Unquestionably Taken Place, Declares Prohibition Leader—Unusual Features of the Vote Are Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—in discussing the prohibition situation with reference to the appearance of the government, on Thursday of this week, before the United States Supreme Court in an appeal from the decision of United States Judge Evans of Kentucky that the War-Time Prohibition Act is unconstitutional, dry leaders here say that there has been a great deal of loose talk about the effect of the recent Ohio vote, many people being unable to understand why some proposals were carried by the drys and some by the wets.

It is pointed out that the proposals to repeal the Ohio state prohibition amendment and to legalize 2.75 per cent beer were proposed state constitutional amendments initiated by the wets, and the way to vote dry on them was to vote no. On the other hand, the question of approving the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment and the enactment of a state enforcement law were referendum proposals on which a dry vote had to be yes. But the farmers, the drys say, were organized against a certain other proposal under the slogan, "Vote no on all constitutional amendments," and it is held that many voters failed to distinguish between proposals on the referendum ballot on the one hand and the proposals involving state constitutional amendments on the other.

Fraud Is Alleged

This, it is asserted, is one explanation of why the State repudiated repeal of state prohibition by more than 40,000 but on the face of the returns failed to approve ratification of the federal amendment by a few hundred. The drys say it is significant that enough "mistakes" to account for the wet margin were found in Cincinnati, where enough similar "mistakes" were found two years ago to keep the State wet after it had been actually carried dry.

"The Anti-Saloon League," says William H. Anderson, its New York state superintendent, "has taken steps for an official recount of the vote because, whatever may be shown, fraud is unquestionable, and the league is content to leave to the experience and judgment of the public the question of which side is responsible for it."

The prohibition forces emphasize that danger lies in the nullification efforts that seem to give aid to the other parties off their feet, he said.

Other speakers during the day were

Frank Q. Sturt, of the editorial department of the Iowa Homestead, a farm paper published at Des Moines, Iowa; T. S. Lippy, president of the "Port of Seattle," who spoke on "Publicly Owned and Operated Terminals of Seattle"; and Sylvester J. Konenkamp, former president of the Commercial Telegraphers, who spoke on "Postalization of the Telegraph and Telephones."

NEWSPAPER PRICES RAISED

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Three daily newspapers of New Orleans will increase subscription rates from 15 to 20 cents a week because of the increased cost of white paper.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In the last seven months 34,970 returned soldiers have been placed in jobs paying from \$18 a week to \$10,000 a year by the Chicago bureau for returning soldiers, sailors, and marines, according to figures made public recently by Maj. John S. Bonner, director of the bureau. "We estimate that we have saved the men over \$2,000,000 in fees that employment agents would charge for services in obtaining jobs," said the Major. Employers had responded, he said, with far more offers of employment than could be filled.

The public, sitting silently by, sees some inconsistencies in the situation. In one breath the managers admit they sometimes require speculators or agencies to purchase a certain number of seats for unsuccessful shows in order to obtain what they want for successful ones. In the next breath the managers say that if seats could be sold only in the box office, they would have achieved a great thing. They promise to try to free themselves from the former practice.

SPECULATION IN THEATER TICKETS

Efforts in New York to Stop the Methods Through Which the Public Is Made to Pay Exorbitant Prices for Amusements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Theater ticket speculation came back into the news last week. Periodically there is a great clamor in the press about such speculation. Managers, brokers, police inspectors and the district attorney's office get together to stop abuse of the broker's privilege. When the smoke clears away the public usually finds itself paying just as high, if not higher prices.

The conference last week aimed to put teeth into the present city ordinance prohibiting the broker from charging more than 50 cents above the ticket's face value. The ordinance has been largely a scrap of paper only.

The district attorney's office has characterized as profiteering the higher prices charged at box offices at certain times, and the managers have reserved to themselves the right to charge as much as the public will pay any time. The managers have also called attention to the fact that the broker must, under federal law, stamp on the back of each ticket his name or firm name and the price at which he sells the ticket. And theaters accepting tickets not so stamped and bought from speculators are also disregarding the federal law. The managers further point out that the government is entitled to 50 per cent of the amount above the face value plus 50 cents margin, charged by the broker. The government does not always get this, it is said.

When the ordinance is amended the commissioner of licenses and all city magistrates will have power to revoke any broker's license whether he is convicted or not. A license must be required from each place instead of one for a number of places. The managers will drop from their brokers' lists any who are arrested, whether guilty or not, if a manager's committee deems the proof of guilt convincing. The police will keep the streets clear of the speculators.

The public, sitting silently by, sees some inconsistencies in the situation. In one breath the managers admit they sometimes require speculators or agencies to purchase a certain number of seats for unsuccessful shows in order to obtain what they want for successful ones. In the next breath the managers say that if seats could be sold only in the box office, they would have achieved a great thing. They promise to try to free themselves from the former practice.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

TIMBER-FRAMED HOUSES FOR BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The all-absorbing question in Great Britain, as in so many other countries, is that of housing accommodation, and among other means proposed for relieving the existing shortage of houses, is the construction of the timber-frame house. This type of house is now under consideration, and it is hoped may provide dwellings at reasonable cost in Great Britain. Its structure is similar to that of many of the older houses still standing firm which were built well over a hundred years ago. Today it would be erected of timbers framed together, covered externally with a layer of boarding, next a layer of brown paper, or other fabric, and finally with feather-edged weather boarding.

Internally, the walls are either of lath and plaster, or are covered with a composition walling material. The roof is tiled or slated, according to the locality, and the chimneys and fireplaces are of brick. A thin layer of concrete is spread over the entire site and a wall of brick is then laid, sufficiently high to keep the timbers off the ground-wet. The usual deep foundations and their expense are avoided. Architects and contractors are now engaged in estimating the cost of such houses as compared with those built of brick and the result is awaited with great interest.

ply and power, the coal supply and oil, the natural gas supply, lumber supply and timber lands, the iron ore and other mineral supplies, and such other national monopolies resulting from economic conditions as are necessary for the well-being of the people as a whole."

The league also urged that commissioners be appointed to investigate and report upon the best means of acquiring and operating, in the interest of the public, the railroads, the telegraph and telephone systems as a part of the postal service; storage and warehouse, and marketing facilities such as are concerned with interstate supply and distribution of the necessities of life.

In urging the nationalization and ownership of the coal mines the resolution declared that private ownership of the coal mines has been replete with exploitation of the workers, and at the same time there has been an almost constant rise in price to the

public ownership, and he was of the opinion that its platform would be acceptable to Labor and to the farmer. If it could make a platform that would bring Labor, the farmer, and the unorganized elements represented by the committee together, it would sweep the other parties off their feet, he said.

Other speakers during the day were

Frank Q. Sturt, of the editorial department of the Iowa Homestead, a farm paper published at Des Moines, Iowa; T. S. Lippy, president of the "Port of Seattle," who spoke on "Publicly Owned and Operated Terminals of Seattle"; and Sylvester J. Konenkamp, former president of the Commercial Telegraphers, who spoke on "Postalization of the Telegraph and Telephones."

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The Closed Motor Car and Its Robe

A MOTOR Robe is a necessity, not an accessory. Off-hand one figures a robe out of place in a closed car, but this is a decided mistake.

A robe is truly essential to the closed-car motorist. When one is not dressed as warmly as usual—evening gown, for instance—a robe to give added warmth adds much to the evening's pleasure.

CHASE
Plush
Motor Car
Robes
Made by Sanford Mills

RETAILERS
R. H. Stearns Co.
R. H. White Co.
Hood Tire Sales Co.
1941 Commonwealth Ave.
Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co.
185 Washington St.
Geo. Collins & Co. (Wholesale also).
Moore Smith Co. (Wholesale also).
Geo. W. Reynolds, Inc. (Wholesale also).
Standard Tire & Rubber Co. (Wholesale also).
DETROIT, MICH.
Michigan State Auto School
Both practical and theoretical training—in Detroit, the famous Auto City.

WHOLESALE
American Motor Equipment Co.
Andrew Dutton Co., 14 Canal St.
Hub Cycl Co., 14 Portland St.
Decatur & Hopkins Co.
Walmore-Savage Co.,
180 Mass. Ave.
Hill & Son (Retailer also).
Geo. Collins & Co. (Wholesale also).
Moore Smith Co. (Wholesale also).
Henry G. & Co. Co.
Charles W. Sabine (Retail also).
High St.
Ranno-Spiers Co. (Retail also).
38 High St.

secondary elements during this time of stress. Mr. Anderson declares that although a nullification bill passed by New York State, for example, probably would be upheld by the United States Supreme Court, it would put the State in the attitude of inviting its citizens to violate the federal law. It would give encouragement to every radical, and what is worse, might make liquor available to be used in inflaming the citizenship and particularly the labor elements, while general conditions are reaching equilibrium.

"It is only such prohibition as we have had," says Mr. Anderson, "that has prevented bloody riots and violence during the recent strikes. Failure to do everything possible to prevent sluicing down the country with liquor at this critical time amounts to disloyalty to the welfare of the nation."

League Leaders Meet

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Representatives of the Anti-Saloon League of America were in conference here yesterday planning a campaign to raise \$30,000,000 with which to wage a world wide prohibition fight. Officials of the league from all parts of the country were present.

Law Is Sustained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—War-time prohibition was upheld by Judges George A. Carpenter and Louis Fitzhenry in the United States District Court here yesterday, sitting in an injunction suit brought against government officials by Hannah & Hogg, Chicago liquor dealers, to prevent the officials from enforcing the War-Time Prohibition Act.

Two Boats Seized

MIAMI, Florida—Seizure by federal authorities of two boats plying between Florida ports and the Bahama Islands was declared yesterday to be the first step in a campaign to end illicit liquor traffic between the near-by British possessions and the United States.

CHICAGO WORK FOR RETURNED ARMY MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In the last seven months 34,970 returned soldiers have been placed in jobs paying from \$18 a week to \$10,000 a year by the Chicago bureau for returning soldiers, sailors, and marines, according to figures made public recently by Maj. John S. Bonner, director of the bureau. "We estimate that we have saved the men over \$2,000,000 in fees that employment agents would charge for services in obtaining jobs," said the Major. Employers had responded, he said, with far more offers of employment than could be filled.

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SPAIN'S DUTY IN MOROCCO DEFINED

Count de Romanones Says That if Necessary Country Must Spend Last Peseta to Gain Her Objects in Spanish Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Count de Romanones, former Premier of Spain, probably the strongest individual political force in that country, Liberal leader and staunch friend of the Allies throughout the war, has made a short visit to London, preparatory to his return to the political maelstrom of Madrid for the winter season, and to the deeply important affairs of lasting consequence to the Nation in regard to her domestic circumstances and her foreign relations that will have to be dealt with in this period. It is likely that the next few months will be big with the fate of Spain in various ways. She must set her political house in order so that, with the smallest handicap, she may go forward to that reconstruction and development, at home and abroad, for which she is otherwise well prepared and for which her resources lend her the greatest encouragement.

The Count de Romanones, on this first visit to England since the beginning of the war, had no special political object in view, beyond that of observation and the testing of public feeling toward Spain, and the prospects of more intimate relationship and cooperation between the two countries. In this respect he expresses himself as entirely satisfied, and he views with the utmost complacency the commercial and political relations of Spain with England, France, and the United States in the future, both near and far. Since before the war, he has never ceased to insist in all his public utterances on the vital necessity for Spain, at whatever cost in other directions, to draw ever closer her bonds with the powers of western civilization, and he exerted himself to the utmost extent in this direction when in power. He is glad to see good signs at the present time, signs that his own efforts, and the efforts of those who have been associated with him in this policy, are bearing fruit. The Count has been pleased to accord a long conversation on important matters with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, with whom on previous occasions before the war he has discussed the state of Spain and the chances awaiting her.

No Faltering in Morocco

At the outset, and in preliminary, he became the questioner and asked for the latest information concerning events in Morocco, as to which all Spain is very anxious now. He considered that the news, as conveyed to him in reply, was good. Spain, he said, would have to go through with this enterprise thoroughly. There could be no more faltering. The point was put to the Count that an appreciable section of Spanish opinion was to the effect that as a business proposition the Spanish enterprises in Morocco could never be made to pay, and that therefore it was to be discouraged. In reply, he said that the force of that section of opinion had been considerably reduced in recent times, as the real essence of the problem came to be better understood and appreciated, and very little was ever heard now of any idea of abandonment, while the little that was heard did not count. There had been a not unnatural tendency in the past, perhaps, to take a narrow view of the significance of the Morocco question to Spain. More recently, however, international aspects had been better considered and understood with the result indicated.

"It is not a question," said the Count, "as to whether the Morocco enterprise is worth the money in the material sense. My own view is and has always been that if necessary Spain must spend her last peseta and use

her last man to gain her objects in the Spanish zone." If possible, the necessity is more apparent now than ever. As to a direct material result, looked at in the simple business way, that is perhaps doubtful, so far as the near future is concerned, though having regard to the resources and possibilities of Morocco there is obviously no doubt as to the benefits to be gained in the long run. But this is the narrow way of looking at the problem. It is not a matter of direct commercial profit, immediate or otherwise. It is a question of political prestige. Spain's claims, obligations, and rights in Morocco are clear and evident. They are not disputed, and if the Nation were to falter in the prosecution of her duty in this matter now—as she will not—the consequences would be disastrous.

Problem of the Mediterranean

"It is not merely a question of Morocco only. It is realized now better than before that the Morocco problem is the problem of the Mediterranean, that and nothing less. Spain must and does regard it in that way, and from this aspect its importance is really overwhelming, incalculable. Many unfair criticisms have been passed upon the Spanish effort in the zone. However, that is now being made on a new basis, and good results are already forthcoming. When tranquillity is established in Morocco and the development of the country is permitted to go on unhindered, the advantage to Spain of her policy of determination will be plainly demonstrated.

"Some points of political difficulty may be ahead, but they cannot be by any means insoluble. It appears that the precipitation of the Morocco problem as between France and Spain, apropos of the question of Tangier, is imminent. It seems that the French attach a constantly increasing importance to Morocco."

'Speaking with added vehemence and emotion, the Count continued: "For us the Morocco question is vital. I repeat that, if it is necessary, we should lose every peseta and every man in the prosecution of our endeavor there. Yet neither for Morocco nor for anything else should we quarrel with France. How then must the political problem, whatever it may be, be settled?" In politics there is no problem that is insoluble, and it often happens that the most difficult thing about a problem is the projection of the same at the outset.'

Too Many Politicians

In considering what he termed the "really serious matter of the excess of politics in Spain, and perhaps elsewhere," Count de Romanones went on: "A certain important distinction should be drawn which is not always done. It is not really the case that we have too much politics, but that we have too many politicians. These latter, forming their new views and schemes in the way of political machination and enterprise, detach themselves, make new combinations and form small new sections for the propagation of their own plans. In the mass of public opinion, even in the smaller classes of authority, there is no support for these merely individual enterprises and schemes and policies. The public view is broader, more reasonable, and the great issues are fewer and well defined.

"But in broad issues and comprehensive parties the enterprising politician who would be a leader and have followers of his own does not find the opportunity he desires. So he sets to work individually, and more and more politicians are created, and there is confusion and delay. That is the case with

us in Spain. In the proper and great sense of the national problems that need to be dealt with and upon which public opinion is formed or is being formed, there is not too much politics—but there are too many politicians with politics of their own about which the mass of the people are little concerned."

Relations With United States

The Count is optimistic about the future of the country, immediate and far. She stands well with the nations, her foreign interests are being enhanced, she draws closer to her relatives in South America, and, above all—he laid emphasis on this point—she is on excellent terms with the United States.

"There is no longer any trace of bitterness between us," he said, "in respect to the Cuban War. In so far as these matters are forgotten, as they should be, this is forgotten by us, and, as it seems, by the Americans, who have perhaps less to forget. A few years ago, feeling between the two nations was still keen, but there is no more of this now. We hardly seem to remember that there were once such grave differences between us. Much has happened since then, and it is well that nations should, not treat their grievances.

"Before the European War a better understanding had been thoroughly established between us and the United States, and various circumstances of the war have tended greatly to improve that understanding. The United States has constantly exhibited a sympathetic and helpful attitude toward us, and it has been greatly appreciated by Spain. In this matter I wish most particularly and emphatically to express my earnest appreciation and that of Spain generally for the splendid work, careful, wise, thorough, and beneficial, that is carried on in Madrid by the United States Ambassador there, Mr. Willard. He personally has been a very great force in the improvement of the relations between the two countries, and the value of his services is incalculable."

Help of American Engineers
Speaking with added vehemence and emotion, the Count continued: "For us the Morocco question is vital. I repeat that, if it is necessary, we should lose every peseta and every man in the prosecution of our endeavor there. Yet neither for Morocco nor for anything else should we quarrel with France. How then must the political problem, whatever it may be, be settled?" In politics there is no problem that is insoluble, and it often happens that the most difficult thing about a problem is the projection of the same at the outset.'

American Engineers

American enterprise is having a considerable effect upon the country and will have far more in the future. The Americans are with us in large number, preparing development schemes and setting about their application. This is notably the case in the matter of engineering and railroads. One finds American engineers and commissions of engineers everywhere. They are in the van of foreign cooperation with Spain. It must necessarily have important results in many directions beyond those immediately apparent. Our own people, by what they see, are encouraged and stirred to emulation. A fact that may not be generally appreciated is that American engineers have planned for us that most important of railway enterprises, the new line from the French frontier to Algeciras, which it is agreed is, in the world sense, one of the most important undertakings of modern times. The Americans wished also to construct it for us, but that part of the business I think we can do ourselves and we should prefer to do it."

SUGAR PROPERTY PURCHASED
NEW YORK, New York.—The American Sugar Refining Company yesterday confirmed the purchase of the Cunaguá sugar mill and plantation in Cuba. The property consists of 110,000 acres of land and a factory capable of producing 600,000 bags of sugar a year. The purchase price is said to have exceeded \$10,000,000.

But in broad issues and comprehensive parties the enterprising politician who would be a leader and have followers of his own does not find the opportunity he desires. So he sets to work individually, and more and more politicians are created, and there is confusion and delay. That is the case with

AERIALAILS CAN BE MADE TO PAY

Figures Show That British Post Office Could Send Mails by Aeroplane at a Profit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—So far none of the attempts to conduct aerial mails can be considered as other than experimental, although some of the services in the United States are now almost regarded as established institutions, notwithstanding that they cover routes already served by railroads. These lines, of course, must be regarded from a different standpoint from those over undeveloped countries, such as the French Colonial Air Mails, although the lessons to be drawn from the latter are equally important.

Great Britain has been curiously re-

lentant to make an experiment of the kind, and the air mails inaugurated during the great railway strike were only flown for a week. The charge of 2s. per letter restricted the use made of them by the public, and was doubtless intended to have this effect; it was an emergency service, pure and simple. Previous air mails in Great Britain, such as the London-Windsor post in 1911, were merely for propaganda purposes, and not intended as series post-office experiments.

Cost Per Ton Mile

The figures given here, then, are all based upon a rather extravagant estimate. One calculation assumes that four-engine machine carrying only one ton at 100 miles per hour in five-hour stages will cost 40s. per ton mile. In other words, the cost of running such a machine for one hour will be £200; a machine, as above, carrying half a ton instead of one ton will cost £400 per hour as a ton-mile proposition. At £2 per ton mile it costs £144d. to carry one ounce for one mile. The rates then for the following journeys are: London-Birmingham, 1.51d.; London-Bristol, 1.34d.; London-Newcastle, 3.08d.; London-Glasgow, 5.9d.

A member of the Aircraft Manufacturers Association is quoted as saying that 2s. per ounce was too high a charge, and that 6d. per ounce would be remunerative. His statement is undoubtedly true, as in no case do the figures given here amount to 6d.

Aerodrome Accommodation

One authority puts the cost at £1 9d. 4s. per ton mile, on the assumption that the government would provide adequate aerodrome accommodation; in which case it would cost one-sixth of a penny to carry 1 pound one mile; about 1s. 3d. to carry 1 pound 100 miles; 1s. 1d. to carry 1 pound 1000 miles; and £65 10s. to carry 1000 pounds 1000 miles.

Another estimate—and one which in the writer's opinion is nearer the mark—puts the cost per ton mile at £1 1ls. 8d. Like all others, it includes insurance and upkeep and every conceivable item. It is, however, based upon war experience, and obviously in peace time this would be regarded as extravagant. One esti-

mate, it is to be noted, comes down to 1s. 6d.

It is not reasonable to expect a full load for each journey, and a margin should be allowed for possible errors. The fact remains, a machine with available lifting capacity of one ton can carry some 50,000 average letters, and at 1s. each these would yield £2500 revenue. Even at the higher estimates given above, such a machine could travel 10 hours at 80 miles per hour (800 miles) and still have a margin of £500 profit for the journey!

The figures given are, of course, not to be taken as absolutely accurate; but all except the lowest estimate are certainly on the side of caution, and it should be remembered that no allowance is made for the inevitable reduction of running costs that will come in the near future, provided manufacturers are encouraged.

NEW ZEALAND PLANS MILITARY TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Before the close of the war, the New Zealand Minister for Defense proposed that provision should be made for putting the youth of the country into military training camps for a period of three or four months in their nineteenth year.

A short period of intensive training in camp, he said, was worth several years of weekly or monthly parades from the point of view of efficiency, and he believed that the proposal would be in the interests of the boys, as well as of the Dominion, which must have an adequate defense force in the years to come. As New Zealand adopted universal military service in 1909, with an obligation of training on all young men, the change advocated was only one of practice.

The camp system apparently is not

going to be adopted by New Zealand.

The leaders of both the chief political parties have indicated their disapproval of it. The Labor Party is hotly opposed to it, on the ground that the perpetuation of the training camps brought into existence during the war would create a standing army and a military caste. Some of the churches have condemned the system on account of the allegedly low moral tone of the camps. The farmers, who are a big factor in politics here, are alarmed at the prospect of losing their young men for several months on end. The public generally appears to think that since the old system, without standing camps, enabled New Zealand to play a worthy part in the great war, there is no need to undertake increased military preparations under present conditions.

There is no doubt that the military authorities want the camps. They are making a special effort, in any case, to improve the training of the cadets. Every New Zealand boy becomes liable to service with the cadets at the age of 14 years. He is given a uniform, taught to drill and shoot, and receives some physical training.

He is drafted into the territorial army at the age of 18 years and into the reserve seven years later. The demands made upon the time of the youth and young man during this period are not large, and exemption can be obtained if due cause is shown. The latest training syllabus for the cadets cuts down the military work by about one-half, gives increased attention to shooting, and doubles the time allotted to physical training and character building.

The scheme has been proved, and if administered by enthusiastic officers it may do much to benefit the youth of the Dominion. The boys are encouraged to regard their cadet companies as clubs, and sports on a competitive basis are fostered.

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GOVERNMENT STAND REGARDING MINES

Mr. Lloyd George's Refusal to Accede to Trade Union Congress' Demands for Nationalization Is Widely Discussed

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—The all-absorbing topic in trade union circles is the refusal of the government to accede to the Trade Union Congress' demands for the nationalization of mines. The government's decision occasioned no surprise to the discerning, if the bluntness and direct reply of Mr. Lloyd George did. Much of the Prime Minister's success in negotiating difficult problems is due to his ability to approach a subject from an angle obscured to the disputants, and to effect an agreement giving both sides an idea that they have had the best of the deal. Witness the recent railway strike settlement. Considerable space and much ink have been devoted to explaining how the government refused to budge from the position taken up, or, alternatively, how the railwaymen brought the government to its knees and so saved the workers generally from a premeditated attack to reduce their wages.

On the occasion under discussion, however, the Prime Minister appears to have hardened his heart and abandoned his familiar rôle of conciliator-in-chief. This is highly significant, in so far as it implies that the government refuses to be coerced, whatever the decision of the miners, into adopting a policy which it believes to be inimical to the interest and well-being of the community.

Syndicalism Tabooed

The case for nationalization was put for the miners by their president, Mr. Robert Smillie, strongly supported by Mr. Frank Hodges, and Mr. W. Brace, M. P. Mr. Smillie's argument necessarily covered much of the ground emphasized by the coal commission report, the main features of which have been dealt with in The Christian Science Monitor.

There was one point handled by Mr. Smillie, however, which is worthy of note. He was at great pains to emphasize that neither he nor his colleagues accepted the syndicalists' theory of the mines for the miners; and asked the Prime Minister if he harbored such a belief, to remove it from his thought. The demand for a voice in the control of the industry in which they were engaged, he maintained, in no way committed the miners to syndicalism, in spite of the efforts of the press to prejudice the miners' cause. The first and determining factor should always be the community, but the miner should have an effective voice in matters that concerned his life.

There was much discussion as to what was really meant by the phrase "effective voice." Did it mean a majority on the governing board? Did it mean the decisive voice in the management of the mines? Mr. Hodges, replying to the Prime Minister, explained that the miners were agreed that it was not feasible to ask the community to "give the control of national property to the people who work that property," and that the miners hold the view that they have no absolute right to the minerals to work them themselves in their own interests."

A Bright Ray of Hope

The one bright ray of hope emanating from the discussion was the satisfactory explanations regarding this new and highly controversial theory of joint control. There appeared to be little dispute between the miners' representatives and the government on this point. Certain it is that there was agreement between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Smillie on the question.

The disturbing feature brought out by the conference was Mr. Smillie's

announcement that rather than share joint control with the employers under the government scheme of unification of districts, they would prefer to go along in the old way. The miners' president also questioned whether the employers would agree to what they termed interference with their business, and quoted Lord Gainsford's evidence before the coal commission in which he stated that he was "authorized to say on behalf of the Mining Association that if owners are not to be left complete executive control they would prefer to give up."

Joint Control Refused

Much was made by Mr. Lloyd George of the refusal of the miners to share control with the employers, and Mr. Smillie, no doubt realizing that it was an unfortunate position, hastily explained through the medium of a Labor paper, which by the way describes the matter as being in the nature of a "trick question," that the miners' objection to the government's proposals is that there is a tendency to set up a trust composed of mine-owners and miners who might come to regard their own interests as being of more importance than the interests of the public. Wages would depend upon whether profits were earned in the group to which they were attached and as owing to natural advantages one group was in a position to pay better wages than another group, this would divide the members of the organization. Also, as nationalization was inevitable, the unification of the mines into a group system would simply delay the step which the country must take during the next few years.

The reply of the Prime Minister was like the curate's egg, good in parts, while in others it revealed a lack of knowledge of the subject. Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly scored well dealing with the recommendations of Mr. Justice Sankey, who formed his opinions on the assumption that "there is fair reason to believe that the relationship between Labor and the community will be an improvement upon the relationship between Labor and Capital in the coalfield." Well, said Mr. Lloyd George, that was the honest opinion of Mr. Justice Sankey, and I might conceivably have thought so a few weeks ago, but the episodes of the past weeks (railway strike) have not strengthened that opinion, and have made the present the most inopportune time to press forward the demand.

Plain "Tinker's" English

Happy, too, was Mr. Lloyd George when dealing with the composition of the coal commission and the reasons why the recommendations of the majority were not accepted. They explain, in a way, why such a number of intelligent and earnest people, apart from the miners, regarded as a pledge made on behalf of the government the statement that if the miners remained at work a commission would be appointed to inquire into the working of the industry, whose recommendations would be accepted.

Although Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Lloyd George deny that any such pledge could be read into the statements made at the time, not only the miners but any number of other trades union leaders thought so, too. It is an appalling thing that the intentions of people cannot be said in plain "tinker's" English. No end of disputes have been the result of statements given in the form of that style of language termed parliamentary.

Mr. Smillie, asserting that a pledge had been given, reminded the government that a strike had been averted by virtue of that pledge or what he and his colleagues considered was a pledge—when recommending the miners to keep on getting coal.

In regard to the personnel, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that three members of the commission who were regarded as representing the consumers, were known to have been earnest advocates of nationalization, and therefore not impartial judges. Two of them had even gone the length of stepping out of their accustomed places to give evidence to the commission, evidence which, in their po-

sition as commissioners, they would have to adjudicate upon. Quite a palpable score.

"An Unfortunate Defense"

Mr. Lloyd George was not quite happy in dealing with the economic aspects of the demand, particularly in regard to the risks run by private capitalists in "sinking" for coal. He explained that many ventures turned out unprofitable and that huge sums of money had been spent and many people thrown into bankruptcy in consequence thereof.

The miners' representatives replied by reminding Mr. Lloyd George that speculators did not now sink a mine until "borings" had proved to them the presence of coal in sufficient quantities to guarantee commercial success, and that the failures were an insignificant percentage of the remainder. Furthermore, many of the "abandoned" mines were due to the fact that they had been worked for many years and the coal taken out.

It was an exceedingly feeble reason, too, and one unworthy either the Prime Minister or the occasion, to put forward as an argument against nationalization the attitude of the press and the public in the event of a failure. All the successes of government enterprise are never heard of, said Mr. Lloyd George in effect; their deeds are written in the sand; it does "not make good copy"; but let there be one failure and the press would have columns about it.

The statement is so significant and so appropriate and full of meaning in connection with other matters of public life that it should be given in full. "You might have a great state department with an extraordinarily able mining Minister," Mr. Lloyd George said; "he might have a number of collieries which he had developed and they had been great successes, but one day he had developed one, let us say, at the cost of £500,000, or £1,000,000, and it fails; you would never hear the end of it. There would be columns about the way he had been squandering public money."

This is an unfortunate defense to say the least; and was perhaps responsible for the statement that what struck the miners' representatives more than anything else was the Prime Minister's seeming lack of knowledge of his subject. It certainly does seem out of place coming from the lips of the "man with a vision," who created the most wonderful department in the history of governments, for the production of munitions of war, without which the war with the Central Powers would have reduced England and her people (among other nations) to a state of subservience.

DUTCH VIEW OF THE LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
THE HAGUE, Holland—Writing on the subject of the League of Nations recently, the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" says: "We, the erstwhile neutrals, realize fully the difficulties of the Senate at Washington. Assuredly there are a good many motives of party policy. No doubt there is a good deal of opposition of a reactionary, nationalist, and imperialist nature, but there is also a good deal of honest and conceivable opposition against a League of Nations Covenant coupled with a Peace Treaty inspired by so little nobility of spirit. Norway, Switzerland, Holland, and such countries, only have to state their opinion of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Labor sections of the Peace Treaty, but America has to swallow both in one mouthful. What will be the end of it?"

Knowing something of Mr. Henderson's courage and tenacity from close personal experience, the manner in which he "stands up" to the irresponsible, there is a strong feeling of expectancy that he will carry the meeting which will go a long way to giving a lead to the other engineering centers. Still, it is extremely regrettable that he is not to be supported by his colleagues, who, obviously, if they consider the terms worthy to be submitted to a ballot vote, must regard them as satisfactory in the circumstances.

As to the terms of settlement, it is provided that negotiations shall be resumed without prejudice to either

MOLDERS STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Chief Point in Terms to Be Battled On Is Stabilization of Wages for Another Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There are two important points to be gleaned from the terms for the settlement of the dispute between the Molders and the Engineering and National Employers Federations, which are to be submitted for acceptance or rejection to a ballot vote of the members of the three unions concerned. Of the two points, the greater in significance is that which stabilizes the wages of the men concerned until September 30, 1920, thereby following the precedent set by the railway strike settlement.

Importance is attached to this decision, not so much because of its application to the 50,000 now walking the streets, but inasmuch as it reveals the attitude of the engineering employers (and possibly other employers) to the wages question, covering close on 750,000 people. For the employers can hardly do less for the unions who have carried out loyalty to the decision of the Court of Arbitration than they have done for the three foundry unions who broke away from the federation.

Will Remove Apprehension

Although an application is already before the court on behalf of the engineering and allied trades for an advance in wages, the writer feels that he is on safe ground in stating that a very dark cloud will be lifted, and much apprehension removed from a considerable number of engineers by the knowledge that wages are likely to remain undisturbed for at least another year.

For, be it remembered, the Wages Temporary Regulation Act expires this year, and so far as is known now, so will the Court of Arbitration itself. It is hardly conceivable that the government has failed to recognize the extraordinarily useful work done by this body, in a quiet, unpretentious, yet dignified way, and is allowing the department to wind up its activities.

The second point worthy of record is the cheerful prospect that the idea of a mediatory body, such as was so successful in the railway strike, appears to have caught on, because it was at the request and on the initiative of some such committee that negotiations were resumed.

No Recommendation on Terms

It is, unfortunately, by no means certain that the strike will be settled, and work be resumed by the date intended, as the terms offered are to be submitted without any recommendation from the executives, although Arthur Henderson, M. P., has expressed his intention of urging the National conference at Manchester to accept the terms.

Knowing something of Mr. Henderson's courage and tenacity from close personal experience, the manner in which he "stands up" to the irresponsible, there is a strong feeling of expectancy that he will carry the meeting which will go a long way to giving a lead to the other engineering centers. Still, it is extremely regrettable that he is not to be supported by his colleagues, who, obviously, if they consider the terms worthy to be submitted to a ballot vote, must regard them as satisfactory in the circumstances.

As to the terms of settlement, it is provided that negotiations shall be resumed without prejudice to either

party after the next periodical hearing by the Court of Arbitration. In the event of the award being considered unsatisfactory, a conference can be called within seven days. There are the usual clauses in regard to victimization and so forth. The general tendency of the proposals would appear inevitably to lead the lost sheep back to the fold, to bring the three unions back into their lot again with the Engineering and Allied Trades Federation in their effort to place all wages movements on a national basis.

There are fewer direct actionists, shop stewards, and other disturbing factors among the ironfounders than any other of the skilled trades, which explains somewhat their comparative freedom in the past from industrial troubles.

The Bodensee is fitted with a wireless telephone, and the operator is kept very busy talking to the wireless stations along the coast as to the weather outlook, and so forth. A small newspaper is also issued. One of the passengers, who breakfasted before leaving Berlin in the morning, landed at Stockholm and motored to a restaurant, had his lunch, and a business interview, and then went back to embark on the Bodensee for Berlin, where he had his supper.

Immediately after the Berlin passengers had disembarked, the passengers from Sweden embarked, and mails were exchanged. No less than 45 bags, weighing together 53 kilograms, were brought to Stockholm. This mail, which consisted of 175 missives of various kinds, was taken on board at Berlin in the morning and was distributed in Stockholm at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

LEAGUE ASKS STERN MEASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Foreign Born Voters League of St. Louis, made up of hundreds of men from 15 different nationalities, has adopted resolutions asking that the government employ the "sternest measures" against the foreign-born who advocate principles destructive to the American Nation. Authorities are asked to arrest and deport all such persons, and Congress is asked to bar all anarchists, communists, and similar persons from America.

IRELAND'S DIRECT TRADE WITH AMERICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Considerable comment is being caused by the facts brought to light in connection with the charges sought to be imposed on a cargo of "scale" (used in the manufacture of candles) shipped direct from the United States to Dublin. The secretary of the Dublin Industrial Development Association has given some figures to the press, and the matter is under discussion by the Dublin Port and Docks Board.

The American steamer, Lake Gretna, arrived at the port of Dublin direct from America, but before discharging her cargo the importing agency demanded from the Dublin manufacturers the equivalent of the charges which would have had to be paid in Liverpool had the steamer gone there, and her cargo was discharged and re-shipped to Dublin. These charges total £1 18s. 10d. per ton, being made up as follows: £s. 1d. per ton Liverpool harbor dues (to be paid by the Dublin merchant), although the steamer never went to Liverpool; 2s. 6d. per ton for master portage; 5s. 3d. per ton for cartage; and 2s. 6d. per ton freight from Liverpool. As was asked by an inquirer at the dock board discussion, "What chance was there for the development of direct ocean trade from Dublin to America if merchants were obliged to pay the additional Liverpool charges of £1 18s. 10d. a ton when that port was not and would not be touched by the ship?"

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- 27 Lamp Shades
- 28 Silver and Electro-Plate
- 29 Leather Goods
- 30 Stationery
- 31 Toys and Games
- 32 Toilet Goods
- 33 Real Jewellery
- 34 Fancy Jewellery
- 35 Baby Linen
- 36 Boys' Outfitting
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AMATEUR UNION ENDS SESSION

S. J. Dallas and F. W. Rubien, President and Secretary-Treasurer, Respectively, Reelected—Changes in Laws Proposed

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—With S. J. Dallas of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reelected president, and F. W. Rubien, of New York City, reelected secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, the greatest optimism prevailed at the annual meeting of this organization which took place at the Copley Plaza Hotel Monday. The meeting was attended by delegates from all parts of the United States, it being one of the largest and most enthusiastic annual meetings ever held by this body.

The report of President Dallas was listened to with interest. He gave a sketch of what the association had done during his first year as president, frankly stating that it had not done all it should have done, but noting the very excellent work which was accomplished and picturing a brighter future. He called attention to the fact that the Olympic Games were to be held next year and stated that the association should at once start in to develop a team worthy of representing the organization in open competition against the best athletes of the world. His report was unanimously accepted, and it was voted to send an American team of athletes to the games, probably between August 15 and September 15.

Secretary-Treasurer Rubien read his annual report, which showed that the organization was in a very satisfactory financial condition and ready to meet the needs of the future.

The Legislative Committee's report was favorably acted upon. The record Committee report, which not only passed on a number of new records but recommended that a number of "freak records" be eliminated from the record book, was accepted with only a few exceptions. Among the new records accepted were two by J. W. Ray of the Illinois Athletic Club and two by Charles Pores of the Millrose Athletic Association. The new track and field records follow:

60-Yard Dash, Indoor—63½s., T. G. Griffin, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, December 4, 1915.

One-Mile Run, Indoor—22½s., Loren Murchison, St. Louis A. A. at Thirteenth Infantry A. A. meet held at Brooklyn, New York, April 28, 1919.

1000-Yard Run, Indoor—2m. 13½s., J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C. at Thirteenth Infantry A. A. meet held at Brooklyn, New York, April 28, 1919.

One-Mile Run, Indoor—4m. 14½s., J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C. Central Association indoor championships at Coliseum, Chicago, Illinois, April 12, 1919.

15-Mile Run, Outdoor—1h. 23m. 24½s., Charles Pores, Millrose A. A. at McCombs Dam Park, New York, June 1, 1919.

One-Hour Record, Outdoor—10 miles, 142 yards, Charles Pores, Millrose A. A. at McCombs Dam Park, New York, June 1, 1919.

40-Yard Relay (four-man team, each running 10 yards)—42½s., University of Pennsylvania, at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1919.

Eight-Mile Walk, Outdoor—1h. 3m. 45½s., William Plant, Morningside A. C., New York, at Morningside Dam Park, New York, November 9, 1919.

Two-Hour Record—14 miles 430 yards & inches, William Plant, Morningside A. C., New York, at McCombs Dam Park, New York, November 9, 1919.

Pole Vault, Outdoor—12ft. 3½in., F. K. Foss, Chicago A. A. at Sears Roebuck A. C. meet, held August 23, 1919.

Two of the most important changes acted upon were the amending of the constitution so as to take in new associations and the vote that girls below 14 years of age "may be denied competition" instead of their definitely being denied or admitted, the decision now being left to the local association.

At last night's session J. J. Conway, Latrobe Cogswell, Samuel Goodwin, and H. S. Oberthubessing were elected vice-presidents. The new governing board is made up of the following:

Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Association—F. W. Rubien, B. S. Weeks, J. T. Mahoney, Murray Hulbert, H. S. Oberthubessing, J. W. Stumpf, G. P. Mathews, L. C. Stevens, Valentine Dysart, W. H. Cuddy, J. W. Conaway, W. E. Brown, B. D. Mathews, M. F. Williams, H. M. Welsh, Eastern Atlantic Amateur Athletic Association—G. J. Turner, Dr. William Burdick, Col. Washington Bowie Jr., Major F. A. Hancock, Latrobe Cogswell, Allegheny Mountain Amateur Athletic Union—W. S. Haddock, C. S. Miller, A. C. Couch, J. T. Taylor, H. N. Ulam, R. F. McFadden; Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Union—R. W. Dodd, Samuel Goodman, Herbert Baum, John Elliott, Wm. Christie, Southern Amateur Athletic Association—H. W. Fitzpatrick, G. W. Street Jr., L. F. di Benedetto, P. J. Flanagan; Pacific Northwest Amateur Athletic Union—Harry Burdick; Central Amateur Athletic Association—C. A. Dean, (Colonel) J. V. Clinnin, E. C. Brown, C. D. Lynch, W. H. Liggin, Capt. H. F. Keator; Hawley Amateur Athletic Association—E. W. White, A. D. Longley, A. H. Ford; Southern Pacific Amateur Athletic Union—R. S. Weaver, R. W. Jessen, W. R. Hinrod, L. A. Henry, N. H. Giffen; Indiana Amateur Athletic Association—Carl Fisher, Dr. Carl Spuh; Middle Atlantic Amateur Athletic Association—S. J. Dallas, M. J. Slattery, G. F. Gerard, L. V. Goldsmith, T. A. Devlin, F. A. Cady; Niagara Amateur Athletic Association—E. F. Schaefer, C. D. Reidson, J. E. Smith, A. E. Metzoff; Western Amateur Athletic Union—Fred Ward, Thomas Watts, Verne Lacey; International Amateur Athletic Association—W. H. Gregory, P. T. Randolph, W. C. Mortensen; International Gymnastic Union—Christopher Eberhart, C. F. Schrader, Emmanuel Haug; Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes—T. Kirby; Military Athletic League—Capt. C. C. Dugan; National Amateur Casting Association—Dr. H. J. Morian, Dr. C. F. O'Brien.

A large part of the session preceding the banquet at the Copley Plaza was taken up in discussion as to

whether the president of the Amateur Athletic Union might, in future, succeed himself. The motion was ultimately held over for final disposition at a later date, when it will probably be incorporated into a constitutional amendment proposal. Three trustees were appointed by vote, namely, B. S. Weeks, E. E. Bain, and F. W. Rubien.

Action on the various recommendations of the Olympic Games Committee will be taken two weeks hence, when members will convene at the union headquarters at New York.

THIRD ROUND HAS FEW SURPRISES

Results in Yale Club Invitation Tournament Largely as Expected—Bull Wins Fast Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK. New York.—The third round of the Yale Club invitation squash tennis tournament brought with it no great surprises, though several matches were closer than had been anticipated. The nearest to an upset was in the match between H. D. Harvey of the Princeton Club and R. E. Fink of the Englewood Field Club. Harvey took the lead at the start, and ran away with the first game, but Fink took command at the beginning of the second game and won easily, then carried off the third with equal ease.

The first game of the day, between E. J. Clapp and R. Goepel, showed the former in the best form he has ever been. Holding the lead from the start with the score at 13-6, he ran out the game and made 9 in the next before he lost the service. Then he continued his victorious career a few innings later, taking the second game and not allowing Goepel to score.

The best game of the day was between C. M. Bull Jr., of the Squash Club—who, before his departure for the United States service, had been runner-up on the championship—and Livingston Platt, one of the leading players of the Yale club. It was on the championship court Bull had recovered much of his former skill, holding the lead after the first few rounds he finally carried off the first game in the eleventh inning, and then gained a lead of five in the second before Platt could score. The Yale player overhauled him, however, and held the lead at 9 to 8 and 10 to 9. Then Bull started a series of dazzling rallies which brought rounds of applause from the gallery and took the next five points and the match. The summary:

YALE CLUB INVITATION SINGLES
Third Round
R. E. Fink, Englewood Club, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, 5-15, 15-6, 15-7.
Anderson Dana, Yale Club, defeated F. Seeler, Columbia Club, 15-10, 15-8.
E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, defeated R. Goepel, Greenfield Club, 15-10.
R. G. Cohen, Harvard Club, defeated L. N. Worcester, Columbia Club, 15-7, 15-15.
H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated M. K. Bulkley, Columbia Club, 15-7, 15-7.
C. M. Bull Jr., Squash Club, defeated Livingston Platt, Yale Club, 15-11, 15-10.
G. Munroe, Harvard Club, defeated Douglas Bonebrake, Yale Club, 13-15, 16-15, 15-4.
J. A. Cordiner, Yale Club, defeated C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, 13-5, 15-5.

POOR COURSE A BIG HANDICAP TO IOWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa.—Underclassmen who may be expected to develop into a real cross-country team within another year or two make up the cross-country squad at the University of Iowa this year. The Hawkeyes have been hindered from rounding into good shape by the course, which has been heavy all fall. However, the squad is working out daily and it is believed that practice over Iowa mud roads will serve at least to put Hawkeye distance runners in better shape for the track season in the spring.

An early race to cut down the squad has reduced the number of runners to 12. In the first elimination race the five miles was covered in 30m. 50s., but the time was slow because the leaders loafed in at the finish and on account of rain the night before which muddied up the course. A. G. Kruse '21 was first man in. Kruse ran the two miles for Iowa last spring and is expected to show up well in this event next year. The other 11 who qualified in the first elimination race were M. E. Sweasy '21, L. P. Ristine '22, B. E. Goodrich '22, C. C. Bowie '21, B. M. Biersborn '22, Frank Ebert '22, R. C. Nelson '22, P. N. Peterson '22, W. M. Burton '20, John Buchanan '22, and Herman White '20.

READY FOR AGREEMENT

NEW YORK, New York.—The minor baseball league are willing to enter into "an amicable agreement" with the major leagues. This announcement has been made here by A. R. Tearney, Chicago, Illinois, chairman of the committee appointed by the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues. It has been taken to indicate that as soon as the committee gets together with representatives of the majors and the National Commission that the draft and all other agreements of the former relations will be restored.

TRAFFIC WEEK IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Traffic Week," designed to inform motorists regarding traffic regulations in as great a degree as possible, is being observed by the First Motor Corps, Massachusetts State Guard, which is conducting a "help traffic" campaign. The parking and one-way street regulations in Boston are more confusing than in most cities, it is said.

ENGLISH HOCKEY SEASON STARTED

Several of the Foremost Clubs Engage in Easy Practice Matches on the Opening Day

By special correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The English hockey season opened on October 11, full of promise for the immediate future. Several of the foremost clubs, however, were not engaged against clubs of their own caliber, preferring to obtain a little preliminary practice before embarking upon the more important engagements which face them. As a result, in two or three matches there was high scoring, which was not surprising. It is difficult at this stage to weigh the merits of any first-class sides, but it would seem as if Richmond will quickly become one of the leading clubs in the South. Meeting Southgate at the Old Deer Park, the home side played a dashing game, a feature being the speed of the front line, which is youthful, quick in giving and taking passes on the run, and snapping up opportunities in the circle. It would not be too much to say that the Southgate men were overplayed, and but for a resolute defense by M. L. Pool and M. Lewis, the score of 6 to 0, by which the Richmond men won, might easily have been extended. Richmond scored four times before the change of ends, and two more in the last half. These came from the sticks of Barrow (2), Lamb (2), Monks, and Scott. A special feature was the soundness of the tackling of C. Russell and W. E. Gardner, two of the Richmond halves.

Quite a fast and interesting game was witnessed between Wimbledon and Hampstead, on the former's ground, the home eleven winning by 4 to 3. On the run of the play Wimbledon deserved the victory. Their halves were hard-working and good in their tackles, especially so H. L. Wootton at center half. The Wimbledon forwards were dashing in the attacks throughout, though Hampstead led by 2 to 1 at the change of ends. This was almost entirely due to magnificient efforts by that inimitable center-forward, Stanley Shoveller, who scored both goals, while C. F. McGrath got through for Wimbledon. The latter played with rare dash and speed, and he was responsible for two further goals in the second half, with C. C. Druce getting the last. Stanley Shoveller also hit Hampstead's third point, and, except that the famous forward was short of training, his beautiful stick play, clever passing, and goal "placing" in the circle were as brilliant as hitherto. C. T. A. Wilkinson, the Surrey County cricketer, did a lot of effective work at left half, and he had a fine understanding with J. H. Bennett, the international full-back. The hockey played by these crack sides was keen and good, and greater quickness on the ball and nimbleness of movement will come with increased practice. The Hampstead halves at center and right were uncertain in their tackling, but much promise was shown by G. F. Murphy and R. Morphew at inside right and left, respectively.

It is early yet to weigh up the respective merits of Tulse Hill and Brondesbury, and though the latter gained a victory by 4 to 3, there is much promising material in the Tulse Hill side, now deprived of that fine fullback, J. A. Lovell, the international. Up to the half-way period Tulse Hill shaped confidently, their halves and forwards being well together, but there was a great falling-away in the last "thirty-five," when the Brondesbury men exhibited fine dash and opportunism. But for the cleverness of B. Chamberlain, the Tulse Hill custodian, two or three further goals must have accrued. Particularly promising play was shown by C. F. Joseph and A. D. Styles, in front line, for Brondesbury. Negotiations to restore service were begun at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon between the company's attorneys and the city. The session will be continued today when developments are promised.

YORKSHIRE SENIOR CUP
(First Round)
G. T. P. vs. W. L. P.
Leeds 1 2 8 Dewsbury 1 1 5
Bramley 3 1 18 Hull 1 1 5
Huddersfield 3 1 9 Halifax 1 2 8
York 2 2 10 Hunslet 1 1 5
Batley 1 1 5 Bradford 0 1 3
Featherstone 3 3 15 Keighley 2 0 4

LANCASHIRE SENIOR CUP
(First Round)

Swinton 1 1 5 Warrington 2 0 4
Rochdale 0 0 11 Leigh 0 0 0
Widnes 5 2 16 St. Helens 1 2 8
Barrow 3 3 15 Salford 0 0 0

NORTHERN UNION

Oldham 2 2 10 Wigan 2 1 7
St. Helens 1 2 8 Brough's Rgs 1 2 8
Hull 2 8 28 Wakefield 2 2 10

PLANT TO RESTORE TOLEDO CAR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Prof. Henry E. Riggs of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Frederick W. Ballard of Cleveland, Ohio, were appointed yesterday by Mayor Schreiber to assist the service director in making appraisal of the Railway and Light Company's property. Negotiations to restore service were begun at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon between the company's attorneys and the city. The session will be continued today when developments are promised.

A Problem Solved

Firth-Sterling S-LESS Stainless Steel

For PUMP RODS and HYDRAULIC MACHINERY PARTS this steel has proved its value. Tests have shown Pump Rods in constant use for three years with no sign of corrosion.

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Blue Chip High Speed
and other
Firth-Sterling Tool Steels.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH

department. The pick of the Tulse Hill forwards was undoubtedly R. V. Bowater and P. O. Royle.

Beckenham and Bromley being without engagements and taking part in practice games, the first-class list was considerably reduced. Moreover, Staines, as an opening match, met Hornsey at the riverside place, and naturally won with ridiculous ease by 23 to 0. Not by the least stretch of imagination can Hornsey aspire to be capable of meeting such powerful sides as Staines. As it was the Hornsey forwards were soon got into the Staines circle. H. L. Pepharn scored nine times and E. A. Beldam seven. Another of the first-class teams, Teddington, also had a runaway win over the Old Quintinians by 11 to 0, and here again, of course, the Old Boys were playing out of their own grade. Mid-Surrey met and defeated the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, by 7 to 1, and throughout enjoyed the best of the play. Hendon lost to Kingston Grammar School Old Boys, by 4 to 1, and the latter have the makings of a really capable side when the players have settled down.

At the first annual meeting of the Cornwall Chess Association since 1915 the following officials were elected:

President, Mr. F. D. Bain, J. P.; hon. secretary, Mr. A. B. Treloar; correspondent matches, hon. secretary, Mr. A. W. Newton; hon. treasurer, Mr. C. R. Tretheway. The financial report showed an excellent condition.

The schedule of the second half of

the Metropolitan League of Boston, Massachusetts, is as follows:

January 2—Boston v. City Club at Boston; Bay State v. Harvard at Harvard;

Boylston v. Lighted Lamp at Lighted Lamp.

January 9—Boston v. Harvard at Harvard; City v. Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Bay State v. Lighted Lamp at Lighted Lamp.

January 16—Boston v. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; City v. Bay State at Bay State Club; Boylston v. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

January 23—Boston v. Lighted Lamp at Lighted Lamp; Bay State v. City Club at City Club; Boylston v. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

January 30—Boylston v. Boston at Boston; Massachusetts Institute of Technology v. Bay State at Bay State Club; Lighted Lamp at Lighted Lamp.

February 6—Bay State v. Boylston at Boylston; City v. Lighted Lamp at Lighted Lamp.

February 13—Boston v. Bay State at Boston; Boylston v. Harvard at Harvard; Massachusetts Institute of Technology v. Lighted Lamp at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

February 20—Harvard v. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Good Companion Chess Problem Club, International, announces the second Comings Mansfield Problem tournament, entries to be mailed not later than January 1, 1920.

South African reports show a new chess and drafts club at Mafeking with a membership of 40.

The following game is from the recent Hastings tournament:

<p

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON GOODS
MARKET STRONG

Prices in Many Cases Advance
After Wall Street Crash—De-
mand for 25 Per Cent Increase
in Wages by Mill Operatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The wave of liquidation that shook the New York stock market, while it temporarily affected gray goods markets by slowing up the demand, left the cotton goods markets as a whole stronger than ever.

Prices in primary markets have remained firm and in some cases have even advanced since the crash in New York. Even the second-hand quarters of the New York dry goods markets, where cloth speculators were forced by financial pressure to liquidate some of their holdings, have recovered their confidence in an astonishingly short space of time. Their offerings were absorbed so quickly by legitimate channels of trade that price cutting was of short duration.

Contracts for Future

The net result of the entire pro-
ceeding has been to show the real
strength of the demand for cotton
goods. The ease with which the tremen-
dous pressure of a panicky stock
market was withstood has shown both
mill men and merchandisers that they
need have no fear for the present at
least, of any serious break in values.
Manufacturers, while realizing that
present price levels are tending to
become even more serious, are showing
more disposition to accept the
hazard of the situation and to sell the
product of their plants for a longer
period ahead than is their usual custom.
They have felt forced by circum-
stances to do this for, with white cot-
ton of good or medium grades getting
very scarce and high, it behoves those who do not wish to be left with
only blue or gray cotton, to purchase their supplies for as far ahead as pos-
sible while the white is still to be had.
On the other hand, the inordinately
high prices asked for cotton make it
extremely hazardous for a mill to buy
heavily without having the purchases
fairly well covered by sales of cloth
or yarn, at levels in keeping with the
cost of the raw material.

Buyers are very much reassured as
to the future trend of prices, and are
more willing than ever to place con-
tracts running as far ahead as the
producers care to go. All agree that
there has been so much business at
high prices that there is likely to be
very little bearish influence in the
market until these lots of goods are
successfully passed along. Nothing
but very severe financial pressure is
going to make any large number of
dealers dispose of their cloth or yarn
at prices less than they paid for it.

Print Cloth Market

Print cloth manufacturers did a
thriving business the early part of
the last week, some booking through the
whole of the first quarter of 1920.
Prices were very firm and there was an
especially heavy demand for spot or
early goods, which were almost unobtainable.

Manufacturers of fine cotton fabrics
made from combed yarns found the
demand for their product so far ahead
of their ability to supply it that there
seems to be little hope of the mills
being able to catch up. Further ad-
vances in the cost of long staple cot-
ton have made the mills reluctant to ac-
cept orders for the finer type of fab-
rics such as lawns and organdies, and
soisseuses. Buyers will take any-
thing that mills are willing to offer,
and practically on the seller's terms
regarding price and delivery dates.

Yarns have advanced materially and
are even harder to buy at the higher
levels than they were before. The
scarcity is beginning now to extend to
carded yarns, particularly of the finer
numbers. Consumers, who have found
it practically impossible to buy combed
yarns of the finer sizes, have turned to
the carded variety and southern
spinners have been swamped with
business.

Another Wage Increase Demand

A demand from the operatives of
New Bedford and Fall River for 25 per
cent increase in wages beginning on
December 1, and the understanding in
labor circles that this action will be
followed by similar action in other
textile centers, introduces another ele-
ment of uncertainty into the situation.
Mill men are beginning to resist the
endless pressure for higher pay and
may elect to combat this demand
despite the favorable market condition.
If granted, it will place cotton mill
operatives well within the class of
highly paid workers, and will mean a
substantial increase, of course, in the
selling price of the product. For New
Bedford and Fall River mill workers,
it will mean, if granted, a total in-
crease of 15.7 per cent over the wage
scale of 1915 and will bring the earn-
ings of many mill workers consider-
ably above the average for retail
clerks, bookkeepers, and even some
bank clerks.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	92 1/2	93 1/2	92	93
Am Can	57 1/2	55 1/2	55	55
Am Car & Fdry	125 1/2	127	124 1/2	125
Am Inter Corp	114 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	114
Am Loco	96 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	96
Am Smelters	69 1/2	70	69	69 1/2
Am Sugar	128 1/2	130 1/2	128	128
Am Women	100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100
Anadarko	65	65 1/2	65	65
Atchison	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90
Atl. Gulf & W.I.	165	166	163 1/2	164
B & O	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Bald Loco	107	108 1/2	104	107
Beth Steel	96	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Can Pac	149	149 1/2	147 1/2	148
Can Leather	98	98 1/2	97 1/2	98
Chandler	115	116 1/2	110 1/2	115
Chesapeake & St. P.	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
China	40	41 1/2	40	41 1/2
Corn Prods	88	86 1/2	85 1/2	86
Crucible Steel	220	220	209	210
Cuba Cane	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	83	83	83	83
End-Johnson	130	130	129	129
Fisk	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Gen. Electric	171	171 1/2	171	171
Gen. Motors	312	321	312	312
Goodrich	84	84 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Int. Paper	72 1/2	72 1/2	70	71 1/2
Ingraham	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	57
Kennecott	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Max Motor	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Marine	53 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	53
Marine pfd	104 1/2	105 1/2	104	104 1/2
Mex Pet	203	203 1/2	197 1/2	201
Midvale	52 1/2	52 1/2	52	52
Mt. Pacific	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
N Y Central	72 1/2	72 1/2	70	71 1/2
N Y, N. H. & H.	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
No Pacific	88	88	88 1/2	87 1/2
Pan Am Pet	111	111 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Penn	43	43 1/2	42 1/2	43
Pierce-Arrow	70 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2
Reading	81 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2
Reming Typs	89	89	82 1/2	85 1/2
Rep. & Steel	109	109	106	107 1/2
Standard Dut N.Y.	101 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	103 1/2
Sinclair	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
So Pacific	108 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Studebaker	115 1/2	115 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2
Texas Co.	303 1/2	306	302	306
Texas & Pacific	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Union Pacific	120	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
U S Rubber	121 1/2	121 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
U S Smelting	75 1/2	75 1/2	74	74 1/2
U S Steel	105	105 1/2	104	105 1/2
Utah Copper	79	80	78 1/2	80
Westinghouse	55	55	54 1/2	55
Willys-Overland	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Worthington P.	83 1/2	83 1/2	81	83 1/2
Total sales 1,122,700 shares.				

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2%	165 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2
Lib 4 1/2%	94 70	94 70	94 60	94 70
Lib 24 1/2%	93 04	93 04	92 76	92 76
Lib 1st 4 1/2%	94 70	94 80	94 60	94 60
Lib 24 4 1/2%	93 08	93 10	93 02	93 10
Lib 3d 4 1/2%	94 56	94 60	94 48	94 48
Lib 4th 4 1/2%	93 08	93 16	93 00	93 08
Victory 4 1/2%	93 32	93 35	93 30	93 32
Victory 3 1/2%	93 36	93 36	92 28	93 36

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
City of Paris 6s	96	96	95 1/2	95 1/2
Un King 5 1/2% 1921	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2% 1922	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2% 1929	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 5 1/2% 1937	92	92	91 1/2	91 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Atkin Explos	3 1/2	3 1/2
Allied Packers	38	38
Boston & Mont	720	750
Commonwealth Pet	44	44
Coden & Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Ell Basin	7 1/2	8 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	3
General Asphalt	132 1/2	134
General Motors new	36	38
General Motors old	16	19
Gulf Oil Cons	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gulf Oil Gipple	34 1/2	34 1/2
Hecla Mining	7 1/2	7 1/2
Heyden Chem	7 1/2	7 1/2
Houston Oil	130	140
Hove Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hugh Motors	12 1/2	12 1/2
Island Oil	7	7 1/2
Loew	32	32 1/2
Loft	26 1/2	26 1/2
Meritt	22	23
Midwest Refining	163	164
N Y Shipping	50	56
Phillip Pet		

THE OLD AND NEW IN CHINATOWN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Ever since the days when Bret Harte wrote of "The Heathen Chinee," up to the present time, the Chinese have been objects of picturesque interest in the life of California, and in no place are they to be seen to better advantage than in San Francisco, where they have a city within the city.

The Chinatown of the present, occupying 10 square blocks in the downtown district, is quite different from the famous one of earlier days. The inhabitants no longer burrow underground story below story, nor do opium dens and gambling holes defy the police by means of clever devices and trap doors. The San Francisco fire completely destroyed what is now known as "Old Chinatown," and in its stead the Chinese have erected modern buildings which meet the requirements of the city ordinances.

The aspect of the new Chinatown is less striking in its effect than the old one, and tourists visiting it for the first time are apt to go away somewhat disappointed. On the street level it is entirely made up of shops and bazaars, with an occasional restaurant and tea-room; its inhabitants swarm in the narrow alleys and its children play on dingy stairways. The sidewalks are none too clean and in the market district the odors none too sweet.

Art in the Windows

The most attractive feature to the stranger is the art displayed in the show windows of the importing merchants. There may be seen beautiful oriental embroideries of all sorts, ranging from the most patently modern mandarin coats made for the American trade to the most exquisite bits of old silk wrought with perfect skill for use in the temples. China-ware and pottery of great variety are on display; teakwood furniture and leather chests are shown more sparingly because they are more difficult to import, and brasses and carved ivory are in every window, as are innumerable small objects of clever workmanship intended to tempt the purse of the beholder.

Farther down toward the center of Chinatown are the little merchandise shops where the Chinese themselves trade. Here the windows are hung with strings of dried herbs and roots; fish and ducks, dried and sometimes varnished; piles of ginger and cumquats; stone jars of preserves, and bundles of vegetables tied with straw. In the dim interior a Chinaman cuts a small piece of pork for a customer or he sits over his abacus counting up his sales with deft fingers. Under the counter in a dark corner there are inevitably a few bits of good china. In these shops there is usually one man who speaks English; the others are as ignorant of the language as when they arrived. Some of them have adopted the American dress, but most of them still shuffle about in their felt soles and wear their black skull caps. They are as untouched by the life of the western city in which they live as though they had remained in the heart of Canton. When they came to the new country they brought with them the essential elements of the old one, and created their own environment, and there they have lived—some of them for 20, some for 40 years.

The Wedding of the Twain

However interesting the stranger may find the street life of Chinatown, he is seeing only the most superficial aspect of the quarter. Back of it is the whole life of the community with its traditions and habits, its manners and art, which must be understood before any real enjoyment can be had.

Upstairs, above the shops lining both sides of the streets and alleys, are the homes of the Chinese. There the families live, perhaps all in one room, perhaps in a suite of rooms, not determined by the size of the family but by the size of the purse. Conditions of the utmost poverty exist in some sections of the quarter, and in others comparative comfort. But whatever the status of the home may be, throughout the length of Chinatown the keynote of the life there today is transition, the result partly of the present transitional period in the history of China and partly of the meeting and blending here of two civilizations. The cutting of the queue marked an epoch in the life of the Chinaman: the old order passed, yet its effects could not be immediately effaced; the new era came in, but its aspirations could not be immediately realized. Consequently there is a strange mingling here of the past with the present, and of the Orient with the Occident.

The young Chinese girls are undoubtedly the most striking examples of the meeting of the East with the West. Physically and mentally they show the two opposite influences under which they live. Their minds are far more alert and receptive than those of a generation past; their ambitions are higher, and their outlook on life better; yet in many ways they are bound by tradition and by the environment of their homes. In appearance they are unique. They dress in the loose trousers and coat which is the usual costume worn by a Chinese woman, but they add to it American shoes of the latest cut, and the length of the trousers is determined by that of the skirt worn by their American neighbor. They love furs and corsage bouquets and jade jewelry, and to their simple silk or cotton suits are frequently added a set of white fur and a bunch of pink roses. They dress their hair in the latest American style and on the whole they make a charming picture.

Two Cultures Maintained

Their conversation is a curious mixture of English and Chinese; out of the native chatter among themselves will flash American slang phrases, to the amazement of the outsider. At home they speak Chinese, for almost

without exception their mothers can understand no English; at school they are taught by American teachers with American methods, and by the time they are 15 or 16 years old they know English better than the mother tongue. Frequently they speak Chinese fluently, but are unable to write it. Among the families who can afford to do so, the girls are sent to some teacher of Chinese to be taught to cut and make clothes for their chil-

they borrow a book; they make fudge in the kitchenette, or come to their kind friend, the secretary in charge, with some difficulty in which they need help. Classes in sewing and cooking are offered to the girls and women in the quarter. They grow in size and popularity as the women gain confidence and cease to fear the new foreign element. When the mothers find that they can learn to cut and make clothes for their chil-

dren American city. During the impressionable years of their lives two distinctly opposite forces of civilization hold almost equal predominance, and the effect on their thought and character is curious and interesting.

The background of their lives is sober, yet they are invariably gay and have a keen sense of humor. They are quick to detect insincerity in a foreigner, and equally quick to respond to friendliness. Their confidence once gained they are lively and interesting companions. One of their favorite amusements is to insist upon teaching some impossible Chinese phrase to an American and then laughing at her blunders. They also enjoy introducing to the uninitiated the complicated dishes from the Chinese cuisine, and are delighted when they find favor.

The Eastern "Taste"

To know a Chinese girl well means to know a Chinese menu well, and the discovery is made of many delicious meals in which meat, potatoes and vegetables, with knives, forks and spoons, as the American knows their use, have no place. In their stead are bean sprouts and mushrooms found in dishes of chop suey, and shrimps in an omelet which looks like a griddle cake; dumplings made of rice flour and stuffed with minced pork and bamboo shoots, make a noon-day lunch, with sponge cake steamed and filled with bean paste for the dessert. There is an endless variety of food with bewildering names that the Chinese girl eats with her chopsticks, and to which she introduces her American friends.

The more serious side of these girls' lives is often marked by sacrifice and hard work; frequently they have most of the responsibility of a large family when they are not more than 14 years of age, for the mothers are often unfitted to bear the brunt of toil and the task falls to the lot of the oldest daughter. Consequently it is a common sight in Chinatown to see a girl of 8 or 10 taking care of all the small brothers and sisters. She is a patient little mother to them, and sits on the sunny doorstep by the hour with the children playing about her. Thus, in many cases her own youth slips by and is quite unnoticed.

Their Place in Business

Contrary to the Chinese tradition for women, the girls are slowly but steadily taking their places in the commercial life of the city. The Chinatown Telephone Exchange is operated entirely by Chinese girls; however, a concession to custom is made by placing a high screen between the operators and the public so that they are entirely hidden from observation. These girls are remarkably quick in their work, and have accurate memories. In many of the shops the girls are appearing behind the counters and not infrequently they manufacture with clever fingers the brocade-covered boxes and painted baskets which they sell. Some of them prefer to work in the American sections of the city, and in their bright costumes they are to be found in the reception rooms of some of the large hotels where they make a bit of lovely color. In a few small shops for women, young Chinese girls are employed for light tasks; and in this way they are gradually falling into step with the girls of the newer civilization.

During the war there were Red Cross societies formed by Chinese girls, who rolled gauze dressings, made garments and knitted socks and sweaters. They are quick with their fingers and with their tongues; the workroom was gay with their laughter, and the boxes were filled at the end of an evening with work perfectly done. As their brothers entered the service and left for distant camps, the attendance at the workroom grew, and no group in San Francisco con-

Invariably they will laughingly declare that Chinese is too hard, that they prefer English. But the fathers and mothers have a wistful hope of returning one day to China, and it would never do if the children had been instructed only in the foreign tongue.

The life of a Chinese girl is not altogether simple—she stands at the focus of the traditions of the past and of the progress of her present environment. In the poorer and more igno-

dren under the instruction of a teacher who can speak to them in their own tongue, they invariably are happy and grateful and tell the news to their next-door neighbor when they get home—and to the next class the neighbor usually asks to be brought along. Thus little by little the settlement workers are adding to the western influences which already surround these children of the Orient.

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The government statistician, who compiles index numbers monthly, states that at the present time the sovereign, measured on the purchasing power of pre-war years, is worth about 13s. 6d. Large increase in wages and the general payment of war bonuses have not prevented some hardship and a great deal of discontent. The old legislation, designed to prevent the charging of excessive prices, does not appear to have been effective, though the government officers have been able to exercise a measure of control.

The new law provides for the constitution of a New Zealand Board of Trade, consisting of a Minister holding a seat in the Cabinet and four other persons appointed by the government. This board will absorb the existing Board of Trade, which has three members and was established in 1915. The old board, it may be mentioned, has been able to gather much useful information, but has lacked authority to force its decisions upon traders and manufacturers, though it has been able to influence prices by negotiation. The new board will have wide powers of judicial inquiry.

It may investigate the books of any business man or company. It may compel evidence on pain of fine and imprisonment. It may publish such information as it deems to be of advantage to the public, and may "procure by means of regulations the proper control, maintenance and development of industries." Any attempt to withhold information from the board or to give false information will be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The powers given the board appear sufficient to insure that no trader will be able to conceal his profits or his trading methods, and also large enough to allow it effectively in checking profiteering, though it remains to be seen if they can have much effect on rising prices. New Zealand obviously cannot control the prices of imported goods and it cannot easily prevent local produce following the world prices.

GENERAL RECEIVE DEGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The University of Toronto recently bestowed the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Maj.-Gen. Willoughby Gwatin, C.B., C.M.G., and upon Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, Maj.-Gen. J. T. Fotheringham, and Prof. John C. McLennan, F.R.S., who were honored with the degree of LL.D. Maj. T. W. McDowell, V. C., D. S. O., a graduate of Victoria College, received the M.A. degree. General Gwatin called attention to the magnitude of the service of the university, by stating that over 5,000 had enlisted, of whom 4,100 were officers.

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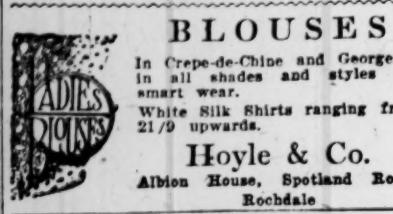
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

SHAKESPEARE AT "THE OLD VIC"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent
"The Merry Wives of Windsor," by Shakespeare, at the Royal Victoria Hall, London. The cast:

Sir John Falstaff..... Russell Thorndike
Fenton..... Andrew Hardingham
Shallow..... E. H. Paterson
Hender..... Campbell Fletcher
Ford..... Charles Warburton
Page..... Wilfred Waller
Sir Hugh.... Stockwell... Mr. Fred Keen
Dr. Caius..... Frederick Keen
Host of the Garter Inn..... Ivan Firth
Harkford..... Ernest Meads
Pistol..... Reginald Jarman
Nym..... Neil Curtis
Robin..... Kitty Carton
Shimble..... Jack Livesey
Rugby..... Norman Shelley
Servants to Master Ford..... Bertie Pugh
Mistress Ford..... Florence Saunders
Mistress Page..... Catherine Willard
Anne Page..... Molly Veness
Mistress Quickly..... Winifred Oughton

LONDON, England.—A certain Labor leader is reported to have said that democracy has no use for Shakespeare. Nevertheless, one must believe that whatever the workingman's democracy may consist of, the workingman wants Shakespeare. A visit to the old Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo Road, would soon furnish proof of this. There, where a season of drama and opera is in progress, the spacious theater is filled nightly with Surrey-side patrons, most of them of the so-called working classes.

A performance of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" afforded the present writer the opportunity for a study of the auditorium as well as the stage. But let it be said at once, in case full justice is not done the latter, that the playing all round and much in detail was a genuine triumph for the house. There is usually a good deal of gloss written to help forward work of such admirable intent as that under notice. But the presentation of "The Merry Wives," at least, needed no such veiled apology. The writer cannot recall a performance (except of course his glorious first) of this classic comedy which has so carried him along on its wings of jollity.

A Good Ensemble

It was the audience partly, or perhaps mostly. You heard them laugh at the smaller things and, knowing the bigger laughs were coming, you anticipated the fun, and shared it heartily, unreservedly. But then it was so well done. A livelier pair of merry wives than Miss Florence Saunders and Miss Catherine Willard could not be found anywhere, and their diction was a model to some of the cast. The same may be said of Mr. Russell Thorndike who, as the "greasy knight," is the prop—as well as producer—and mainstay of the "Old Vic" company. There is nothing of the virtuous in his Falstaff; it is an excellent part of an excellent whole, and the gain in effect therefrom is enormous. And one of its chief excellencies was its clearness.

* One cannot emphasize this matter of clear speech too much. Determined to find out where the chief laughs came from, and what principally caused them, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor left his cheap and comfortable stall, and roamed the house. He found in every case it was the players who spoke most distinctly who got the most laughs. To be heard at any cost, therefore, should be the motto for all the players at "The Old Vic." Its audience is ready to laugh at anything. More is the pity that the actors are not all ready to feed this sense of humor by better enunciation. They keep the full genius of Shakespeare from the people.

Value of Clear Speech

The chief offenders were, oddly enough, those who were doing their best at comic characterization, such as Dr. Caius and Sir Hugh Evans and Mine Host of Mr. Fred Keen and Mr. Stockwell respectively. Had they seen at closer quarters the eager, listening crowd at the back of the pit, they would have stood still and "recited" their lines over the footlights rather than any should be missed. Where they could not hear, they laughed at the business, such as when Dr. Caius, the Spanish fantastic, kisses Mine Host out of gratitude, and when Sir Hugh, the parson, keeps himself cheerful before the duel by tremulously pinning a madrigal. At the more obvious humor of Sir John Falstaff, and his merry friends, at Ford's asinine jealousy, and the effish pranks in the forest of Windsor, the audience showed unbound delight.

One little girl, sitting on the back of the back row, a typical Phyllis figure with lank, black hair andreckless tam-o'-shanter, nearly rocked off her perch when Sir John, after a mad chase round the room, leapt into the washing basket. There was, however, one patron without a smile; he stood leaning on the back rail and never seemed to take his eyes off the stage, nor to partake of refreshments so quickly and quietly served at an open stall at the back. With coat reaching nearly to his ankles and big cloth cap, and a straw or twigs between his lips, he was a picture of silent appreciation. There were many boys in their school caps, but man and boy seemed to wear their hats, though the women, oddly enough, went bareheaded. Talking casually, the wanderer found that really the audience at "The Old Vic" preferred tragedy, though his informant specified "The Merchant of Venice" as favorite, also that there were still larger audiences for the operas. Incidents sometimes arose discussion, but if it gets too loud, some one says "hush" and it dies down promptly.

There is a spirit of welcome everywhere. The program costs only 2d, and if a good-natured smile makes it sometimes a penny more, what of it? "A Century of Theatrical History," a new book by J. Hartley Manners, "One Night in Rome," in which she will have the role of an aristocratic Italian woman. Her company includes H. Cooper Cliffe and Philip Merivale.

"TIGER ROSE" AT THE SAVOY, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Tiger Rose," drama by Willard Mack, presented at the Savoy Theatre, London. The cast:

Mak-A-Law-Bey..... N. R. Montague
Hector McCollum..... A. E. French
Old Tom..... W. L. Clement
Michael Devlin..... Godfrey Tearle
George Lantry..... Henry Wennan
Rose Bocion..... Marjorie Campbell
Dan Cusick, M. D. E. Percy Parsons
Father Thibault..... William Lugg
Bruce Norton..... G. H. Mulcaster
Constable Haney..... Philip Carton

LONDON, England.—The play is by Willard Mack, but for a definite reason the announcement is headed, "the great Belasco play." This was puzzling at first sight, but Mr. J. L. Sacks, who "presents" the piece, has the sagacity to know what weight the name of the noted American author and producer has with London playgoers. And certainly it is as a production rather than as a play that "Tiger Rose" chiefly interests. But the word production is used here in its broadest sense, and includes not only the scenery, the position of the figures, but their whole, actual "make up."

The society is to be called The Phoenix, after one of the most celebrated theaters, the Cockpit or Phoenix, in Drury Lane, constructed in the old Cockpit somewhere about 1617. It was demolished by the Puritan mob in 1649, but opened again at the Restoration.

Samuel Pepys refers repeatedly to this playhouse where he saw "Othello" and several of Fletcher's comedies. The Cockpit was what is known as private, that is, it was supported by the nobility who directed the performances in it instead of in their own houses as formerly. The Blackfriars of that period was another such. When Charles II returned, a patent was granted Killigrew's company at this theater by which members became technically part of the King's household, and were privileged to wear the King's uniform and rank as "gentlemen of the chamber."

The Old Phoenix

Leigh Hunt, in "The Town," gives some interesting facts about the theater, but does not think Shakespeare had any of his plays done in the old Phoenix; but some of the most admired of our old dramas, he says were heard there, such as Marlowe's "The Jew of Malta," Heywood's "A Woman Killed with Kindness," "The Witch of Edmonton," by Rowley, Dekker and Ford; Webster's "The White Devil" and "Vittoria Corombona," and Marlowe's "A New Way to Pay Old Debts."

Some of these old plays will, no doubt, be seen under the auspices of the new society. Already they have announced the five productions for their first season. These are: "The Duchess of Malfi," by Webster; "Marriage à la Mode," by Dryden; "The Fair Maid of the West," by Heywood; "Don Carlos," by Otway; and last but most important, "Volpone," by Ben Jonson. The opening night of the season has been fixed for November 16.

In announcing their decision, the council of the Stage Society point out the wide field that their new enterprise opens up to lovers of the drama, including novelty. To illustrate, we find that of Beaumont's and Fletcher's 50 plays, four only have been acted for a half century; Massinger one out of 19, Brome one out of 15, Webster one out of several great plays, Shirley one out of 30, Heywood one out of 22, Dryden two out of 28, Chapman, Middleton, Marston, Wycherley, Etherege, Aphra Behn, Lee, and a score of others are not seen on the present day stage.

Merit and Defects

This is but the bare outline of a play full of incidents designed to display the cleanly chiseled characters indigenous to a place far removed from the madding crowd; where people at their best and worst are straightforward, open and true; a play of quick decisions and speedy justice. At least it is the author's credit that he leaves one with this impression of his play and his people.

This fact, in face of the puppets that pass on our stages for the "real things" makes "Tiger Rose" a valuable addition to drama. More is the pity that there should be some straining after effect to get a cheap laugh or a popular curtain. One feels therefore that the whole of the conversion of Rose episode in which she strikes a bargain—in her childlike innocence, of course!—with the local priest, is inserted for no other reason. But that there is no humor in mixed prayer and profanity, however childish, is a fact which writers for the stage and the cinema must get into their stubborn heads sooner or later. It is a growing tendency with imported goods.

The Leading Character

Apart from that, the character of Rose Bocion, as played by the newcomer, Miss Marjorie Campbell, is pure joy. Her touch is quick and light. She is full of fun, yet sensitive and alert, and as nimble as a Russian dancer. No point is let slip that may help the picture. Set against her in dramatic contrast is the stolid, but wily Michael, of the mounted police, resplendent in his red coat. Acted by Mr. Godfrey Tearle, the part becomes, one might say, more real than the author makes it, and nothing could have been more convincing than his change of regard for Rose from the personal to the official. And certainly the best scene is where she tries to befool him, with the man he is after hiding all the time under the trapdoor beneath their feet!

There is a capital study of a doctor, a pure product of the country out there, calm and thoughtful, and something of a moral guide to the irresponsible girl. That he should find in the victim to Bruce's vengeance the very man he himself had a score against, was one of those coincidences so handy in melodrama, a form which "Tiger Rose" frankly adopts as the end draws near. Mr. E. Percy Parsons by sheer ability made this

part the most appealing in the cast. There was not a spark of emotion in it, yet it conveyed in every word a man of kindness who had experienced deep sorrow. Mr. Mulcaster did well as Bruce, and as a French Canadian devoted to Rose with a passion for a violin, Mr. H. Marshall-Hall was delightful. Hector McCollum made a lovable factor, and Mr. William Lugg as a priest did his best to convince. The play had a good reception.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS TALKS ON THE DRAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Augustus Thomas sees the theater as a place of fancy and vision; a fancy, as he expresses it, which the playgoer may "grow up to," and a vision which expresses at least some of those yearnings for finer things which make up what is called the playgoer's better self. And the theater, to Mr. Thomas, has, or can have if it is used rightly, a kind of prophylactic quality which provides for the playgoer a safeguard against tendencies which would deny him better self.

Mr. Thomas explained his views to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a few days after the successful first night of his latest play, "Palmy Days." The most arresting of his views was the conviction that the playgoer is protected rather than injured by drama which exhibits the temporary success of impulses and influences which are not good. He emphasized the fact that such success must be temporary only, and that the circle of the specific wrongdoing from which the theatrical situation, act or play is wrought, must be worked out to the ultimate and inevitable payment of the penalty for it. Thus, Mr. Thomas thinks, an object lesson may be worked out on the stage, which should act as a preventive of any desire on the part of a playgoer to go and do likewise.

As to Historical Drama

In discussing the theater as a medium of fancy, of imagination and vision, Mr. Thomas pointed out that the true playright was a poet as well as a writer of drama. He should make some attempt to visualize on the stage the yearnings of the playgoer's better self. American drama was now rather overrun by the story play, the mystery piece, which exist merely for the story, the mystery. That was caused, he thought, by the fact that so many American playwrights had come to work through newspaper experience. Both they and the public for which they wrote had what Mr. Thomas termed the "first-page" instinct for story. But he intimated that there were, seeing through this mass of plays which merely attempted to satisfy the public thirst for story, dramas of finer impulse and quality, of higher intention and effect.

Mr. Thomas did not think that historical drama was usually successful. Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," as the author himself had explained, is a chronicle rather than a play; there is in it none of the conflict of character which makes drama. England, he understood, had received the piece with a kind of awe, and he foresaw success for it in America. It was in reply to a question as to whether he intended to write any American historical drama that he said such drama had not proved to be successful. The opinion is offered, however, that his "Palmy Days," as well as certain other productions, will be included in the first five years' output of the Alliance Company, which, according to Mr. C. F. Higham, M.P., the business manager of the organization, has already been sold to the First National Circuit of America. If this be so it augurs well for the success of the latest British picture-producing enterprise.

Noted Writers on Staff

An interesting piece of news in this connection is the announcement that Sir Arthur W. Pinero, Mr. Edward Knoblock, Mr. R. C. Carton, and Mr. George R. Sims are among the leading playwrights who have agreed to write original scenarios for the Alliance Film Company. When the screen attracts such writers as these it may safely be assumed that the cinema is now recognized as a new form of artistic expression.

It is certainly a step forward. Hitherto the only interest the best authors and playwrights had in the cinema has been in the screen adaptations of their works.

These adaptations have helped considerably to raise the tone of photo-plays, but while they have served their purpose in this respect they are not wholly satisfactory. They do not enlist the creative talent of the writers in the service of the cinema.

The film rights of their books or their plays are bought for a certain sum, and that is the beginning and the end of the author's connection with the picture play. His story is handed over to the producer or to some other person, who then proceeds to write the scenario or the script from which the play is made. Sometimes this work is admirably done; on the other hand, there are cases of the story being so changed and mutilated that the original writer can hardly recognize his own work.

Wells on the Screen

When the best authors begin to write plays specially for the screen, they must necessarily become much more intimately acquainted with the cinema and its possibilities. It is conceivable, too, that there will be a close working relationship between producer and author. All this should tend toward raising the standard of picture plays. Imagine how much it will do for the art to have the brilliantly analytical character studies of Pinero, or for instance sociological plays, by H. G. Wells.

The author of "Mr. Britling" has had one of his books filmed—"The First Men in the Moon." It was done in London some months ago. The producers were ambitious, and they made a tolerably good film out of a very difficult subject. As produced for the screen, however, it teaches nothing and provokes no thought. Its only attraction is as a fantastic presentation of a famous writer's fantasy. Mr. Wells and people of his caliber are wanted on the screen.

There is scope for cinema playwrights who will get off the beaten track, and cease the continual strain after what the producing world calls "punch." "Punch" means incident and sensation. It keeps the players skipping about from motor car to motor car, running up and down stairs, and flitting from room to room. All this affords little opportunity for real acting, and such plays, which at present must be numbered among the majority, can lay no claim to be regarded as character studies.

The possibilities in the direction of

THE CINEMA IN GREAT BRITAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Until recently the British motion picture-producing business has been held back by lack of capital. People with money to invest have regarded the industry with suspicion, fostered, doubtless, by one or two wild schemes that ended in disaster. Things are different now.

Almost every day you hear of new companies with large capital either formed or in process of formation. One of the latest is an organization to join up French and British interest, with a capital of £3,500,000.

A purely British concern is the Alliance Film Company with a £1,000,000 capital, and Sir Walter de Freece, of vaudeville fame, as chairman. A large estate has been acquired at Harrow Weald on the outskirts of London, where it is proposed to build a huge, fully equipped studio. It is expected that the building will be ready by next February. The British Film Actors Company is also incorporated in the new concern.

British Film Actors

The history of the British Film Actors is one of heroic endeavor. It was started 3½ years ago by a few actors and actresses playing at West End theaters, with the object of producing good picture plays, and developing the talents of the members for screen acting. They took a small studio at Bushey. It was too cramped for them to undertake any big subject. In addition, their financial resources were not great.

But in spite of these disadvantages the British actors always aimed at the best. Their output during the last 3½ years was 12 or 14 films, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they did not fall very far short of their ideal.

Now that their financial embarrassment is relieved it may confidently be expected that the organization which introduced such players as Miss Isobel Elsom, Mr. Owen Nares, Mr. Nelson Keys, Mr. A. E. Matthews, and Mr. Stanley Logan to screen acting, will progress as it deserves in its work of finding new picture players and making well-produced plays of clean, wholesome stories.

They are at present engaged on an adaptation of Tennyson's "Lady Clare." This, with all their subsequent productions, will be included in the first five years' output of the Alliance Company, which, according to Mr. C. F. Higham, M.P., the business manager of the organization, has already been sold to the First National Circuit of America. If this be so it augurs well for the success of the latest British picture-producing enterprise.

Noted Writers on Staff

An interesting piece of news in this connection is the announcement that Sir Arthur W. Pinero, Mr. Edward Knoblock, Mr. R. C. Carton, and Mr. George R. Sims are among the leading playwrights who have agreed to write original scenarios for the Alliance Film Company. When the screen attracts such writers as these it may safely be assumed that the cinema is now recognized as a new form of artistic expression.

These are the bare poles of the plot of "Wedding Bells." A comedy, sometimes almost a farce, of delight that never lags. The characters are richly endowed with humor, and the situations are generally plausible, sometimes novel. And the whole is enriched with intelligent nonsense, in a dialogue that expresses naturally those who speak it.

Reggie and Rosalie are roles which exactly fit Mr. Eddinger and Miss Lawrence. The original bashful suitor of "Buddies" is even more successful as the pivot around which Mr. Field revolves these ludicrous events. Few comedians are more sprightly in leaping from the frying-pan into the fire. Miss Lawrence's work, except in one detail, is free from stage attitudes. Her grace is natural; she seldom acts like a person in a play. But her right arm is a bit too semaphoral. Percy Ames proves once more that the English gentleman, when well played, is an asset for any company presenting something like a comedy of manners on the American stage.

Those experienced stage servants, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Burton, and Miss Andrew, are clearly characterized, and are used for more vital purposes in the story than to relate the antecedent facts while dusting the furniture. Miss Glendenning is all that is needed for the role of Marcia and Mrs. Martin is her usual delightful self as Marcia's mother. Mr. Silverman should not find it necessary to strive so strenuously to make his points as the amateur poet.

Mr. Field has written a good play, "Good Morning," the New York theater since Miss Kummer's first farce, "Good Morning, Annabelle," has been so successfully revised. The second act dispute between Rosalie and Reggie as to whether certain roses of the past were yellow or pink is delicious nonsense, yet their talk might have been transcribed bodily out of some day experience. The dispute rises out of character, like most of the overflowing fun in this piece. If Mr. Field has more of such comedy, let him bestow it on Broadway, where there are stages that need the sanitation of fresh humor.

There is scope for cinema playwrights who will get off the beaten track, and cease the continual strain after what the producing world calls "punch."

"Punch" means incident and sensation. It keeps the players skipping about from motor car to motor car, running up and down stairs, and flitting from room to room. All this affords little opportunity for real acting, and such plays, which at present must be numbered among the majority, can lay no claim to be regarded as character studies.

The possibilities in the direction of

eliminating all the feverish bustle, and making a picture that really reveals the character of the people it presents has been proved by Mr. G. B. Samuelson, one of England's foremost producers. He recently finished a play called "In Bondage," which does not profess to be more than a character study of two women, misanthrope spinster, and her ancient servant.

A Character Study

Its only story is to show how the spirit of the servant, crushed for so many years by her mistress' tyranny, at last blazed forth. The outburst so pleased her eccentric employer that she left her money to the servant she had tormented so long. Possibly it does not sound like an attractive play,

THE HOME FORUM

Autumn

Hence from the busy joy-resounding fields,
... let us tread the maze
Of Autumn, unconfined, and taste,
revived,
The breath of Orchard big with bending fruit,
Obedient to the breeze and beating rays,
From the deep-loaded bough a mellow shower
Incessant melts away. The juicy Pear
Lies, in a soft profusion, scattered round.
A various sweetness swells the gentle race.
Such, falling frequent through the chiller night,
The fragrant stores, the wide-projected heaps
Of Apples, which the lusty-handed Year,
Innumerable, o'er the blushing orchard shades.
A various spirit, fresh, delicious, keen,
Dwells in their golden pores. . . .
Here wandering oft, fired with the restless thirst
Of thy applause, I solitary court
The inspiring breeze, and meditate the book
Of Nature, ever open; aiming thence,
Warm from the heart, to learn the moral Song.
And as I stand along the sunny wall,
Where Autumn basks, with fruit-empurpled deep,
My pleasing theme continual prompts my thought.

—From Thomson's "The Seasons."

Longfellow's Praise of "Harold"

The following letter from Longfellow to Lord Tennyson appears in "Tennyson: A Memoir," by Hallam, Lord Tennyson:

Cambridge, Dec. 21st, 1876.

My dear Tennyson,
I have just been reading your "Harold" and am delighted with its freshness, strength and beauty. Like "Boadicea" it is a voice out of the Past, sonorous, strange, semi-barbaric. What old ancestor of yours is it thus speaking through you?

The Fifth Act is a masterly piece of dramatic writing. I know not where to look for anything better.

This being the shortest day of the year I make my letter correspond.

I wish you knew, I wish you could possibly know, the power of your poetry in this country. It would make your heart go forth towards the thirty or forty million of English on this side of the Atlantic.

With cordial congratulations on your great success, and kind remembrances,

Your friend and admirer,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

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Creative Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPIRITUAL creation is about the last subject likely to receive attention in the usual round of daily experience. The man who succeeds lauds himself for his success, while the man who fails may descend to the depths of self-condemnation for his failure; and one is as amazed or antagonistic as the other, if he be told that success and failure in materiality are equally the results of a misconception of creation. Spiritual creation, to the average man, is indeed, rolled up in the mists of pristine planets and celestial beings, and, concerning this world's experience, whether it be the creation of a race or a business, a temple or a poem, men have pretty generally believed, since the beginning of material history, that mortal man is the originator of it. This material sense of creative ability or disability is due to a false sense of man's origin in which mortals lose the conception of man as spiritual idea existing in Mind, and, consequently, dissociate themselves from the one creative source or Principle; and this separation from God is responsible for the allurement of self-centered success as certainly as it is for the anguish of failure and disappointment strewn along the highways of the world.

Now, the word creation, when meta-physically understood, instead of referring to one great first and finished act, as has been wrongly supposed, implies a perpetual unfolding of the infinite creative Principle which men call God. Since God is Spirit and is the only creator, creation must necessarily be spiritual; and since God is infinite, creation is just as necessarily incessantly unfolding. Mrs. Eddy makes this sufficiently plain, when she writes on pages 502 and 503 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "This creation consists of the unfolding of spiritual ideas and their identities, which are embraced in the infinite Mind and forever perfected." And again, on page 507, she says, "Creation is ever appearing, and must ever continue to appear from the nature of its inexhaustible source."

Paul had perceived this truth of creation, when he wrote to the Colossians, "For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers; all things were created by him, and for him." This being the spiritual fact, everything that has existed or that ever can be brought into existence, must already exist in its essence in Mind. Whenever, then, anything new appears to humanity, this does not in the least indicate that it is a creation novel to Mind. Rather does it indicate that the limitations of the human mind in some particular aspect have been so far displaced by spiritual intelligence that consciousness is better able to perceive and utilize the laws and powers that are forever inherent in Mind. This is true in the instance of every useful invention that has blessed mankind, as it is true of every note of real beauty perceived and expressed by poet or composer, of symmetry and proportion, expressed by architect, sculptor, and painter, or of unselfed love manifested by philanthropist. All things are created by Principle and the perception and demonstration of this truth bring to a man the sweet assurance that he works with Principle to ends of harmony and for the expression of all that is good and abundant and beautiful.

Reliance upon and obedience to creative Principle enlarges a man's capacities, and at the same time relieves him from anxiety, although it by no means releases him from the punctilious performance of every duty in connection with his work. He loses his anxiety simply because he is as certain as is the mathematician who understands his rules, that the operation of Principle will unfold right ideas in order and to their perfect fruition. He knows that if he is engaged in a right work, he has the constant guidance and protection of divine Principle in his activities; and he as confidently trusts that if he be wrongly occupied, the same guiding intelligence will direct him out of his error into paths more truly conformable to Principle. The man who thus relies on God is not vitiated by envy of others' achievements or by idle covetousness, for he realizes that Principle unfolds its ideas in infinite variety and satisfying individuality, while the substance of each particular idea remains in God, the creative Principle of it. If his work or his destiny be not at once clear to him, he does not for that reason waver in his allegiance to Principle, but seeks a better understanding of it, for he knows that it is according to his fidelity that he is enabled to demonstrate all in good time that "Spirit, God," as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 506 of "Science and Health," gathers unformed thoughts into their proper channels, and unfolds these thoughts, even as He opens the petals of a holy purpose in order that the purpose may appear."

All this shows that the mortal belief that a man can come to the end of his capacities, that genius can reach an apex from which it must inevitably decline, that decadence, in short, is the fate of man, is but an illusion resulting from the supposition that man is both material and spiritual and that the spiritual is dominated, at least in this world, by the material. It is the mortal sense of ability as originating in material intellect that runs dry and declares itself played out. A man's capacities and powers must increase, with mathematical certainty, as he advances in the spiritual understanding

of God as the only creative Principle, and realizes that Mind, as the origin of every right idea, also possesses and imparts the power of expressing that idea. "Imparting has not impoverished," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 519 of "Science and Health," "can never impoverish." A man therefore increasingly rejoices in his work and rises above the fear of exhaustion or depletion exactly in proportion to his spiritual freedom and his conscious realization that God is the only cause and creator. He confidently declares concerning the right ideas connected with his existence and experience, "Thou sendest forth thy spirit, they are created; and thou renewest the face of the earth."

Washington's View of the Future

On September 10 last the Yorkshire Herald printed a letter from George Washington, to the Earl of Buchan, dated Philadelphia, April 22, 1793, which gives a remarkable forecast of the progress of the United States. After three paragraphs of personal comment, he writes:

"The favourable wishes which your Lordship has expressed for the prosperity of this young and rising country, cannot but be gratefully received by all its citizens, and every lover of it. One mean to the contribution of which, and its happiness, is very judiciously portrayed in the following words of your letter, 'to be little heard of in the great world of politics.' These words I can assure your Lordship are expressive of my sentiments on this head; and I believe it is the sincere wish of United America to have nothing to do with the political intrigues, or the squabbles of European nations; but on the contrary, to exchange commodities, and live in peace and amity with all the inhabitants of the earth; and this I am persuaded they will do, if rightfully it can be done. To administer justice to, and receive it from every Power, with whom they are connected will, I hope, be always found the most prominent feature in the Administration of this Country, and I flatter myself that nothing short of imperious necessity can occasion a breach with any of them. Under such a system if we are allowed to pursue it, the agriculture and mechanical arts—the wealth and population of these States will increase with that degree of rapidity as to baffle all calculation—and must surpass any idea your Lordship can, hitherto, have entertained on the occasion. To evince that our views (whether realised or not) are expanded, I take the liberty of sending you the plan of a new city, situated about the centre of the union of these States, which is designed for the permanent seat of the Government—and we are at this moment deeply engaged, and far advanced in extending the inland navigation of the river (Potowmac), on which it stands and the branches thereof through a tract of as rich country—for hundreds of miles—as any in the world. Nor, is this a solitary instance of attempts of the kind, although it is the only one which is near completion, and in partial use. Several other important ones are commenced, and little doubt is entertained that in ten years if left undisturbed we shall open a communication by water with all the lakes northward and westward of us with which we have territorial connections—and an inland navigation in a few years more from Rhode Island to Georgia incisively, partly by cuts between the great Bays and Sounds, and partly between the islands and sandbars and the main from Albemarle Sound and the River St. Mary's. To this end a great many improvements in that direction are in progress, and will be completed in a few years more.

"Among these humble people all costumes, customs, and ways of living smacked of old times. You would see a venerable patriarch making his way to church on Sunday with a long-backed, swing-tailed light-blue coat of the style of George II which was probably his marriage coat and half a century old. His headgear was a broad-brimmed blue bonnet. The old women came out on the same occasions in red scarfs called cardinals, and white mittens (caps) bound by a black ribbon. . . . There was a great deal of drudgery and buckaback and serge in that old world, and very little cotton." In the same book, William Chambers says of Peebles:

"Among that considerable part of the population who lived down closes and in old thatched cottages, news circulated at third or fourth hand, or was merged in conversation on religious or other topics. My brother and I derived much enjoyment, not to say pleasure, from the singing of old ballads and the telling of legendary stories by kind of relative, the wife of a decayed tradesman, who dwelt in one of these ancient closes. At her humble fireside, under the canopy of a huge chimney, the battle of Corunna and other prevailing news, was strangely mingled with disquisitions on the Jewish wars. The source of this interesting conversation was a well-worn copy of L'Estrange's translation of Josephus, a small folio of date 1720. The envied possessor of this work was Tam Fleck, 'a fitch' child,' as he was considered, who, not particularly steady at his legitimate employment, struck out a sort of profession by going about in the evenings with his Josephus, which he read as the current news; the only light he had for doing so being usually that imparted by the flickering blaze of a piece of parrot coal. It was his practice not to read more than two or three pages at a time, interlarded with saucious remarks of his own by way of footnotes, and in this way he sustained an extraordinary interest in the narrative. Retailing the matter with great equability in different households, Tam kept all at the same point of information, and wound them up with a corresponding anxiety as to the issue of some moving event in Hebrew annals. Although in this way he went through with a course of Josephus yearly, the novelty somehow never seemed to wear off.

"Who are you?" asked he. I told him; and Jacob Grimm said, in half-embarrassed voice, "I do not remember to have heard this name: what have you written?"

"It was now my turn to be embarrassed in a high degree; but I now mentioned my little stories.

"I do not know them," said he; "but mention to me some other of your writings, because I certainly must have heard them spoken of."

I sympathized.

"My gazl was, understand, of a smell. It was a wild beast, and so was of a smell, ma pauvre gazl!"

I again pitied the wild beast.

"Madame! Gazl. You are acquainted with the gazl in your wonderful country of Southern America?"

Some one behind me murmured "gazelle," and I said, hastily: "Oh, yes, certainly. Pray proceed, Monsieur."

"Ah bien, mes chevaux snorted and mordained; my dogs fought and tore each other; but all, all united in attacking my gazl."

"Gazl?" I said, doubtfully.

"Madame! Gazl. You are acquainted with the gazl in your wonderful country of Southern America?"

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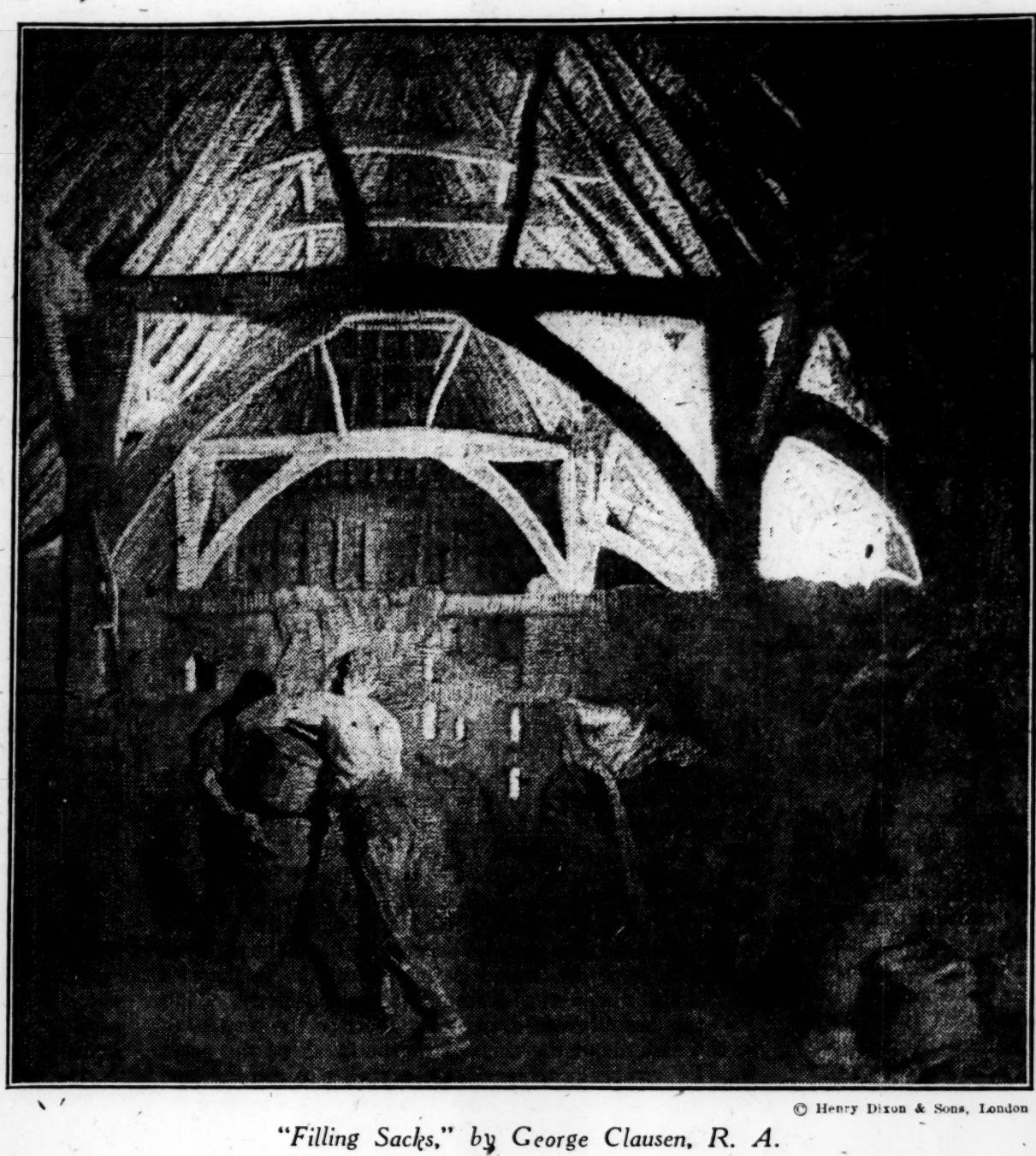
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"Filling Sacks," by George Clausen, R. A.

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Light and Color

It had been wild weather when I left Rome, and all across the Campagna the clouds were sweeping in sulphurous blue, with a clasp of thunder or two, and breaking gleams of sun along the Clodian aqueduct, lighting up the infinity of its arches like the bridge of chaos. But as I climbed the long slope of the Alban Mount, the storm swept finally to the north, and the noble outlines of the domes of Albano, and graceful darkness of its ilex grove, rose against pure streaks of alternate blue and amber; the upper sky gradually flushing through the last fragments of raincloud in deep palpitating azure, half ether and half dew. The noonday sun came slanting down the rocky slopes of La Riccia and its masses of tangled and tall foliage, whose autumnal tints were mixed with the wet verdure of a thousand evergreens, were penetrated with it as with rain. I cannot call it color, it was conflagration. Purple, crimson, and scarlet, like the curtains of the tabernacle, the rejoicing trees sank into the valley in showers of light, every separate leaf quivering . . . each, as it turned to reflect or transmit the sunbeams, first a torch and then an emerald. Far up into the recesses of the valley, the green vistas arched like the hollows of mighty waves of some crystalline sea, with the arbutus flowers dashed along their flanks for foam, and silver flakes of orange spray tossed into the air around them, breaking over the gray walls of rock into a thousand separate stars, fading and kindling alternately as the wind lifted and let them fall. Every blade of grass burned like the golden floor of heaven, opening in sudden gleams as the foliage broke and closed above it, as sheet-lightning opens in a cloud at sunset; the motionless masses of dark rock—dark though flushed with scarlet lichen—casting their quiet shadows across its restless radiance, the fountain underneath them filling

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Edge of an Abyss

IT SEEMS incredible that the United States, after all its effort and sacrifice to help to win the greatest war of history, and in spite of providing the means to bring that war to a successful conclusion, is now about to see itself prevented from taking advantage of the very opportunity which it fought to obtain. Just that sort of prevention is, however, what the action of the United States Senate is leading to. The Senate in its failure to find an agreement would have the world believe that it is representing the popular will in this respect, and that it is defending the true interests of the country. Yet can it be that the people who joined themselves so wholeheartedly to support the war, on the basis of the objects set forth by the President, are now in favor of abandoning those objects? Can the people who showed enthusiasm at the idea of joining with the liberal nations of Europe in a war to "make the world safe for democracy" have changed so far that they are unwilling to join with those nations for the same object in peace? If the people have not changed their purpose, strange indeed is their plight now.

When the United States decided to throw in its lot with the Allies, there is no denying that its hand was forced. It would gladly have adhered to its traditional policy of isolation. It would have been more than willing to have remained out of the conflict, if any alternative had offered. It found no alternative. Its people were united for going in. They felt that to remain out would involve more danger than could come from participation. By that very decision they acknowledged that their traditional isolation was no longer possible. Europe and America were no longer separate. There was a new contiguity. Upheaval of one could no longer fail to shake and tear the other. So the United States joined with those nations which thought most nearly as it thought. Making common cause with them, it won their support for its stated objects as it gave its own support to theirs. It did not fear to trust them. If it had feared, it could have had no alternative, for the world had grown small. In the turmoil of war the nations came to see that common interests and ideals must be supported in common, if those interests and ideals are ever to be realized. Before the war was over it was known that the United States would seek to establish this common idealism in a League of Nations. Europe, at first skeptically but at length confidently, conceded it. And the Peace Conference signalized the change in world conditions by accepting this device for world organization, the plan for a world community as advocated by the nation which had made community organization its national method.

If the United States Senate now causes the rejection of this plan, it will not only have gone far toward discrediting the President, who told the world that it embodied America's purpose at the Peace Council, it will leave the Nation facing Europe without a plan and without hope for the future. For the ending of the war does not leave this Nation isolated as of old. The world is no longer because the war is over. Rather are the nations drawn still more closely together. As never before, each is cognizant of all the others. Like the states of the American Nation, the nations of the world now are mutually dependent. Isolation is out of the question. And if the Senate renders the League abortive, what has it to offer, instead, as a European policy for this country? As surely as day follows night must follow, now, some arrangement on the part of the United States to cooperate with its former allies in safeguarding a righteous peace. Every reason advanced to support the American war effort in Europe, to palliate the expenditure of its thousands of young men and its millions of treasure, becomes inevitably a reason for an American peace effort in Europe. Not mere altruism is involved in such cooperation. In it lies the way of self-defense for the United States. In it lies the way of perfecting and perpetuating the better world conditions to obtain which the war was fought. Only in safeguarding other nations can the United States safeguard itself.

Not all the reservations that could be added by the Senate will make the League of Nations effective for right if the nations with which the United States joined in the war are not right in their purpose and intent. Not all the sophistication of the honorable senators, not all their shrewdness, by they never so shrewd, can insure that the League, in any present draft, shall be competent for all the emergencies and conditions to which it may need to be applied in other times, "in midst of other woe than ours" of today. No more than senators can live their tomorrows within the confines of today can the men now in the Senate, with the utmost of knowledge of the past and the present, make now, of this or any league, a complete guaranty of the safety of the United States or the peace of the world of the future. All that this League can be, with all that the Senate may think itself able to do to it, is to be a preliminary ordering of the world's efforts toward more harmonious relations. It can guarantee against war only as its promoters leave behind all purpose to war. The League is the cure for its own defects. But it cannot cure them, if any exist, until it has been put into effect. It cannot be put into effect on a basis of distrust, and suspicion; by its very nature its every success must be commensurate with the mutual trust and confidence of its component nations. For this League is the sign that the world has changed, that a new world has been raised up where war devastated the old. The League is of this new order; it is the new order. The amendments of the Senate, far from making the plan safer, open before its beloved country, while they differ, the way back to pre-war chaos.

Montenegrin Aspirations

THE fact that the Montenegrin question is not yet closed, and that, in spite of the report of an inter-allied commission to the Peace Conference in Paris, some

months ago, to the effect that the people desired union with Serbia, a fresh commission has been appointed, will come to many as a surprise. For anyone who is at all acquainted with the march of events in Montenegro, during the past twelve months, must admit that the Montenegrin people have been extraordinarily eager to make known their will, to put it into writing, and to underline the important parts. One of their very first acts, indeed, in the November of last year, when they regained their liberty, was to proclaim union with Serbia. The Great National Assembly met on November 11, and, two days later, unanimously announced the abolition of the Petrovitch dynasty, and the union of Montenegro with Serbia under the Karageorgevitch dynasty.

Then, on December 27, a great mass meeting was held in Cettinje. It was organized by five former prime ministers, three of whom were said to have been, at one time, firm supporters of King Nicholas, and at this meeting the decisions of the National Assembly were endorsed. Finally, toward the end of last April, the National Assembly closed its sessions, and twelve delegates, who had been previously elected, were sent as representatives of Montenegro to the Skupstina at Belgrade. Montenegro, in a word, not only exercised her right of self-determination, but, having exercised it, carried the whole matter through to completion.

The decision, moreover, was no novel one. For many years before the war, the desire for union with Serbia had been steadily growing in the country, and there was a time when one of the most enthusiastic supporters of such a policy was King Nicholas himself. Those, however, were the days of Serbia's weakness, the long period of virtual eclipse which followed the Serbo-Bulgarian War of 1885, and King Nicholas fostered the idea of union with Serbia mainly because he saw himself as future ruler of the united Serb peoples. With the rise of Serbia under the Karageorgevitch dynasty, King Nicholas steadily withdrew his support of the plan, and, in the end, about the time of the outbreak of the great war, he was ready to sacrifice everything to the supreme purpose of retaining his throne, and maintaining his dynasty.

There is now little question of the fact that, in the early summer of 1915, he was negotiating with Germany with a view to assuring the future of himself and his house. There is still less question of the fact that, toward the end of 1915, he surrendered the famous Mt. Lovtchen, and thus placed his country at the mercy of the enemy, by arrangement with the Austrians; whilst the fact that he sued for a separate peace in the January of 1916 is, of course, a matter of history. He refused to recognize the declaration of Corfu in 1917, which established the basis for the present kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and he has been engaged for some time past, in a great effort to secure a reversal of the national decisions in favor of union with Serbia.

In these efforts, there is all too much reason to suspect that he has the support of Italy, and that Italy is mainly responsible for the recent decision to appoint another commission to report on the will of the Montenegrin people, already expressed beyond any possibility of reasonable doubt. Italy, it is repeatedly asserted, is the "heir of Austria," and the inheritance, it is apparently claimed, should extend to Austrian aspirations. These aspirations, of course, always included Mt. Lovtchen, dominating the great harbor of Cattaro, and Mt. Lovtchen, it is practically certain, is the price which King Nicholas would be willing to pay to secure his restoration. As is always the case in such bargaining, the Montenegrins themselves and their aspirations are entirely ignored.

Billboard Regulation

AFTER all the years of discussion of billboards as unsightly, one promising indication of an approaching settlement for this old problem is the request of the Massachusetts Civic League for advice from the people themselves as to just what the regulation of this kind of advertising should be. The recognition in this connection, as in Labor difficulties and other phases of modern experience, that the general public is the factor most to be considered, is certainly a step in advance, and toward a greater understanding of the real breadth of meaning of democracy. All too often the subject of the billboards has been approached from the point of view of merely the property-owners. Of course, it is notorious that a property-owner who holds to conscientious scruples against the marring of the scenery near his own home may often be induced, for a sufficient consideration, to lease billboard-rights on vacant and non-revenue-producing property of his in other localities. He may even make use of this form of advertising for the vending of his own goods, giving little thought to doing as he would be done by.

It is true, likewise, that even the general public has been all too lazy in its attitude concerning billboards. Allowing oneself to be influenced into the buying of things that can be of no real use to one is not rebelling against inexcusable breaches of taste on the part of poster-users. The chief supposed advantage of billboards is at the same time their chief danger: that it is difficult to avoid looking at a thing some hundreds of square feet in area that glares at one rounding a corner in the city or motoring through the most beautiful of rural scenes. Surely the public has a right to say, to some extent at least, what it shall and what it shall not see in this way. Wordsworthian "hedgerows, hardly hedgerows," for instance, ought not to be interspersed with the names of patent medicines.

To be adequate, any law should regulate the size and placing of the boards, the materials of which they may be constructed, the arrangements for their lighting, the kinds of advertisements to be allowed on them, and should provide to a certain extent for the censoring, perhaps semi-voluntary on the part of the advertisers, of schemes of design. If billboards are to be allowed at all, they should be strictly in proportion to their surroundings, particularly on the tops of buildings and other especially prominent places. Wherever there is real beauty of landscape they should not be allowed at all. Substantial

materials and simple designs should be required. Certain other forms of advertising than that of liquor which is so soon to go once and for all, should be eliminated. If the associated advertisers and the billposters are sincere in their conceding that some way of regulation will have to be worked out, they can cooperate with the committee of lawyers which is to frame what is intended to be a satisfactory statute; and the result will be bound to be better returns from a better kind of advertising for all concerned. If the public will really arouse itself on this subject, it can soon make its wishes felt, for it is the public whom the advertisers have to reach.

A World Chamber of Commerce

IT HAS taken many centuries for merchants to realize that a relationship exists, not only between divers trades, but between the trade of divers peoples and nations, and that the ultimate success of the one depends upon the success of the many. From early times, merchants dealing in the same kind of goods have become associated for the benefit of their own particular industry. In Europe, in the twelfth century, these associations broadened into the craft guilds, but, like the former guild merchants, their chief object was one of protection and monopoly. It is true that in the case of the craft guilds the public was assured of good workmanship, for only those whose handiwork passed the test of the masters were admitted to membership. The first sign of different trades joining together for a larger purpose, that of benefit to their community, was in the early seventeenth century, when towns in continental Europe instituted what later developed into chambers of commerce and boards of trade. Scotland and the United States followed, but it was not until the nineteenth century that England adopted the idea.

The growth has of late become much more rapid, and there is hardly a town of commercial importance in the world that does not possess a chamber of commerce or a board of trade. National chambers have been instituted, and one such organization has opened branches in the principal cities of other nations. But, although the motive has grown from that of protection of a few individuals to the protection of communities, and so on to nations, there has always remained the fact that their sphere of action has been limited to the welfare of the particular body represented.

A great expansion comes as a result of the International Trade Conference recently held in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Here it was proposed to organize a world chamber of commerce; and, intrusted with sufficient authority, and imbued with a due sense of responsibility, it is hard to conceive a commercial body with larger possibilities for usefulness at the present time. Unless the necessary powers are granted whereby its influence can be brought to bear on trade in any of the participant countries, however, the good accomplished by the proposed institution will be greatly restricted. Unfortunately, in the United States, a chamber of commerce is frequently little more than a body for adopting resolutions, but the scope for useful activity is very wide, provided the chamber be furnished with the permission and incentive to expand. The chambers of continental Europe are in this way enabled to regulate trade to distinct advantage.

With the members of the League of Nations as the participant peoples, each member nation providing two directors, and banks, chambers of commerce, and similar institutions comprising the general membership, all working for the welfare of the trade of the world, excessive exports or imports, depreciation of exchange, or inflated credit, as problems, should gradually disappear.

The Island Site

EVERYBODY in London, of course, knows what one means when one speaks of the Island Site; but, for the benefit of those who have never seen it, or even heard of it, perhaps it ought to be explained where it is and what it is. The where of it is soon told, for, as one threads one's way through the crowds of the Strand, making east from Charing Cross, one comes upon it, on the left, just where the sweep of Aldwych carries the road on into Kingsway. It is clear at once what it is. "Here," may a man deduce from the evidence around him, "was, not so long ago, a great scheme of rebuilding carried through, and here were many old houses swept away, and new streets made; and this large tract of land still awaits the enterprise of some great business house or what not, and the hand of the builder."

And he would be right, of course, in every detail, save where he spoke of its all being done "not so long ago." For it is, indeed, a good fifteen years since the Island Site was cleared, and the great thoroughfare of Kingsway cut athwart all manner of little side streets and through all manner of strange, Old World buildings, in order to make a new fairway between north and south London. In those fifteen years, the jagged ends of half-demolished houses which, on the day that King Edward VII opened the street, in 1905, were everywhere so much in evidence, have gradually disappeared, until Kingsway, today, with its stately buildings on either hand, and its grand breadth, is one of the most beautiful streets in all London.

The Island Site, however, still remains the Island Site. True, the Strand side of it has been built over, but the wonderful arc facing up the length of Kingsway still remains very much as the great clearance left it fifteen years ago. And during the time that has intervened, what a fund of speculation it has afforded to Londoners! How many times has it been bought and sold! How many wonderful buildings have been built upon it! How many great business houses have been credited with the intention of acquiring it! How many public memorials have at least found a theoretical resting place upon it!

And yet, to the Londoner, as he looked down into the Island Site from the top of a bus, as he drove up Aldwych, it was quite evident that it knew none of these things. Once in a while the London County Council would let it for some great enterprise. Thus the world convention of the Salvation Army was held on the Island Site in 1914, and it was on the Island Site, of course,

that the famous "Eagle Hut" was built during the war. But, for the rest, the only change ever made was that wrought year by year by the flowers and the other "grass of the field." No one ever plants these flowers, of course, and whilst botanists can explain their presence, and do explain it in numerous letters to the papers every year, yet no amount of explanation can ever do away with the wonder of the flowers on the Island Site. There are many other vacant sites in London, but on none of them does one ever see the wealth of wild flowers to be found here. One of the explanations is, that the Island Site is so utterly unvisited. All London sweeps past it, day after day and year after year, but its broken surface is seldom traversed, even by the feet of an enterprising newspaper boy who has succeeded in scaling the high palings with which it is surrounded. The days of seclusion, however, are almost over, and the history of the Island Site is almost at an end. For the Bush Company, Ltd., associated with the Bush Terminal Company of New York, whose beautiful building dominates Forty-Second Street, has obtained a lease of the land for ninety-nine years, and proposes to raise thereon a great building, worthy of one of the finest sites in London.

Notes and Comments

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY, the new association which has set itself to make England acquainted with the dramatic treasures of the Elizabethan and Restoration periods, has had a reception both enthusiastic and the reverse. It was to be expected that people should be found to quibble on the score that Tourneur, Webster, and Marlowe are hopelessly out of fashion; and that it is folly to expect London to enjoy them. The Phoenix can afford to go on its way unconcernedly, as a glance at its growing membership list will show. Among the latest names enrolled are those of the founder of the Shakespeare Head Press, Mr. Arthur Henry Bullen, Mr. Arthur Symons, and Dr. Havelock Ellis, original editor of the Mermaid Series. The production of "The Duchess of Malfi," the first play the Phoenix is giving, is due shortly and there is expectation in the air.

THE latest and best photograph of the moon, taken with the help of the big telescope at the Mt. Wilson Observatory in California, shows a portion of the surface of that "bleak, stark satellite" on a scale of fifty miles to an inch, and one must admit that Homer, had he seen it, would probably have hesitated to describe the moon as a "silver-footed queen." One sees the craters of long extinct volcanoes, their depths lost in shadow, and in the middle of the photograph lies the plain, surrounded by mountains, that ancient astronomers thought might be an ocean, and named the Mare Imbrium. Distance certainly lends enchantment to the moon: the new telescope on Mt. Wilson looks at the satellite, so to speak, with a human eye 250,000 times multiplied, and the view, although it adds to knowledge, would not be desirable outside the observatory.

IN AMERICA as well as in England an exciting topic has been introduced in naval circles by the British suggestion that naval vessels should carry representatives of the commercial interests to countries where they are going on commercial affairs. At first thought, apparently, the dignity of the navy seems menaced: on second thought, in many cases the arrangement seems logical. The First Lord of the Admiralty sees merit in the scheme, and an American "navy man" probably speaks for many others when he quotes from Rear Admiral Mahan "the matter of peaceful commerce, upon which alone, it cannot be too often insisted, a thoroughly strong navy can be based," and argues that the presence of business men traveling on men-o'-war would be a wholesome thing and make for "greater cooperation between the navy and civilian life." Commerce, industry, and the navy are closely linked in the prosperity of any nation that trades beyond its own borders. The idea of using the navy to widen commerce as well as protect it is new and therefore surprising; but it is probably one which the world would quickly get used to.

MANY have smiled at the "proverbial wisdom" of farmers, as expressed in "sayings" that have come down through generations, and still influence the latest of the line in selecting the "best time" to plant this, that, or the other crop. The farmer, however, kept his confidence in his "sayings": and now, behold, the "agricultural expert" seems on the way to agree with him. The United States Department of Agriculture is examining these maxims in comparison with its own conviction that there is a best time for everything that one has to do in farming or gardening. The conclusion seems likely that farmers long ago discovered in practice, and expressed in "sayings," the right time to undertake each item in the long list of farm occupations. He, for example, who waited until the blackberry bushes blossomed to plant his beans was profiting by the wisdom of some observant predecessor who had noticed that beans did best when planted in the season of blossoming blackberry bushes; and that earlier farmer was, in fact, an "agricultural expert" without knowing it.

MANY a puzzled reader must have studied the reduced planograph perforated record reproduced in an American newspaper to show how this newly adopted method of printing is carried out, and understanding was no doubt easier if the reader was familiar with the operation of a mechanical piano player. In both cases the record consists of holes punched in paper, and in proportion as one understands how the player-piano translates holes into an orderly page of music, it is easier to comprehend how the planograph utilizes its holes to produce an orderly page of print. The inventor of the new printing machine says it can be operated twice as fast as a typewriter, and the printing of *The Survey*, a New York periodical, which seems to be the first to try the new method, shows that it really works. The machine, says a description, "ushers the letters of the alphabet to their places," and, fortunately for most of us in this busy world, that is all we need to know about it.